

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES.

THIRTEENTH YEAR

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1915.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Every Oxford in the Store WILL BE REDUCED ON

Tuesday AUGUST, 10th

Reductions of 10 - 20 - 30 - 40 and 50 per cent according to the Present value of the goods to us.

A New lot of Womens' odds and ends on
AUGUST 10th at \$1.48

A number of pairs remain on the odds
and ends tables

**Mens \$1.38 Womens 88 & 98c
Childrens 48 cents**

CASH ONLY—NO GOODS ON APPROVAL

Eckert's Store

PHOTOPLAY

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

THE ROUNDERS KEYSTONE COMEDY
This picture was advertised by us for last week but on account of the great demand for it and delayed expressage, we were unable to run the same but have procured it for use to-day.

HELEN HOLMES

NEAR ETERNITY A HAZARD OF HELEN RAILROAD STORY
Captured by crooks; locked in a burning freight car; almost crushed by a turntable—these are some of the hazards experienced by Helen in this stirring episode.

COINCIDENCE TWO REEL BIOGRAPH
THE WHITE AND BLACK SNOWB ALL VITAGRAPH COMEDY
Sonny Jim and his little colored friend, Lily, make the snow fly. Toto, the dog, helps them along. With BOBBY CONNELLY.

ADMISSION TO-NIGHT 5c TO ALL.

Continuous
—from—
6.30 to 11 p.m.

WALTER'S

Admission
5 cents

THEATRE

PARAMOUNT PICTURES FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE

A CHILD OF THE NORTH VITAGRAPH DRAMA
IN TWO PARTS WITH MARGARET GIBSON AND AN ALL STAR CAST.

A poetic Indian legend. A young maiden kills her false lover. Escaping from arrest she is overtaken by a terrible blizzard and found sitting bolt upright frozen to death. An exceptional picture in every respect, the last scene will linger in your memory as a most beautiful touch of pathos.

ON THE STROKE OF TWELVE EDISON DRAMA
IN THREE PARTS FEATURING GERTRUDE MCCOY AND SUPPORTED BY AN ALL STAR CAST.

Gertrude McCoy as the girl ward awakes to her love of a man who has been accused of the murder of her unscrupulous guardian. A three reel feature of big scene after big scene filled with powerful thrilling moments. The girl's wonderful detective ability saves an innocent man and lover.

FINE CUTLERY AT COST

Our entire line of Domestic and Souvenir Imported Knives and Scissors are being offered at absolute cost, all the very best grade of goods, this affords you a good opportunity to get a fine piece of goods for a small price.

Prices from 17 cents to \$1.33

PEOPLES' DRUG STORE

Corrugated Galvanized Culvert Pipe

For Sale at

Bigham's Hardware Store

BIGLerville

Severe Cut In Price On

FORD

SHOCK ABSORBERS.
SET OF FOUR \$9.00.

We Put Them On.

NO CHARGE.

EBERHART'S AUTO SUPPLY STORE

Eagle Hotel Bldg.

Chambersburg, St.

RAILWAY MUST PAY OR MOVE

Council Determined to make Gettysburg Railway Company Pay for their Share of Street Paving or Give up Franchise.

After much discussion concerning the rights of the council in relation to the Railway Company on the question of street paving an ordinance to pave Chambersburg and Baltimore streets was introduced by a vote of 4 to 3, at an adjourned meeting held Monday evening. Messrs. Stock, Baughman and Bushman were opposed to it while the other members present, Keith, Dougherty, Trostle and Gilbert voted for it.

This is far from meaning that the work of paving will now proceed. The ordinance will have to be advertised according to law for a period of 28 days before it can be adopted or rejected. After that will come the determination of the kind of material to be used, contracts to be let and other matters of a less important nature. The first thing at Monday's meeting was the report of the borough attorney concerning the right the council had to compel the Railway Company to pave their portion of the streets. He stated that the trolley people would, according to acts on record, be required to pave whenever the council decided it was necessary; but the Railway Company is in its normal condition of insolvency. An order from court requiring them to pave could not be secured but they could not be compelled to do the impossible—furnish money when they did not have any. The company is bonded for \$50,000 and these bonds are secured by a mortgage held by the Central Savings and Trust Company.

The alternative would be for them to abandon their franchise and it is expected that this will eventually occur. In that case the paving will be done by the borough. The council seems to be a unit on the matter of disposing of the company. Apparently they are of the opinion, and especially so in this instance, that it is a nuisance and are willing to do anything within reason to get rid of it.

The ordinance as proposed made absolutely no provision for paving that portion of the streets occupied by the railway. Neither did it specify the kind of material to be used. The paving of the portion taken up by the trolley tracks will be provided for in a special ordinance when it is determined if the Company intends to pay its share or to abandon its franchise. The material to be used will be decided upon when bids have been received on various kinds of paving structures.

Mr. Stock stated in explanation of his negative vote that he was in favor of paving, but he would not vote for an ordinance before he had satisfied himself concerning the borough's position with the Railway Company; nor would he vote for it until he was assured of the kind of material to be used. Mr. Baughman was of an opinion similar to this and Mr. Bushman did not express his views.

Mr. Dougherty suggested the name of C. S. Reaser to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Truman Beard. Other councilmen thought it better to await the verdict of the voters at the next election and then elect their choice without waiting until January at which time the election law provides that the councilmen shall take their seats. It was decided to permit Charles Lady to use the tank wagon lately acquired by the council for oiling the streets at a rental of \$1 per day. The secretary reported having presented bills for the property owners share of street curbing and the attorney was instructed to sue those who would not pay.

Another adjourned session to further discuss the paving matter was called for Thursday evening, August 19th at 7:30 o'clock.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

Clerk of the Courts Olinger has issued a marriage license to J. A. Kime and Mrs. J. W. Kime, both of near Fairfield but no relation. The prospective groom gave his age as 63.

WANTED: saleslady. Must be experienced. To sell ladies' trade exclusively. Apply by letter J. Times office.—advertisement 1

NEW DOG LAW IS A WONDER

Assessors who are not Bonded, to Collect Tax Instead of Tax Collectors. Name of all Owners to be Published in Paper.

Among the big batch of new laws on file in the Prothonotary's office here is one that caused a great deal of comment and surprise because of the drastic provisions contained in it and the great amount of expense that will be imposed on the county if its provisions are carried out. The act referred to is No. 351 and deals entirely with the "Dog question."

Heretofore the tax collectors of the county collected all dog taxes and gave the owner a tag for his dog when he paid his taxes. Under the new law the assessor imposes the tax and collects at the same time. An important point in this connection which the framers of the law evidently failed to take into consideration is that the assessors, who in this instance, become custodians of public monies, are not under bond, nor has any provision been made to bond them.

The assessor then gives the owner a metal tag not less than one inch wide and one inch in length and equipped with a substantial metal fastening device. The tags are furnished by the county commissioners.

The law also provides that when an owner of a dog fails to pay his tax the county commissioners shall give public notice in one or more newspapers for thirty days that such dog will be killed. The constable residing in the district is to be the executioner, and he is to receive one dollar for his services. If the constable fails to do his duty he is to be fined \$2 for each offense.

The County commissioners are also instructed to publish in one or more newspapers the name and address of the owner of each dog in the county, together with the sex of each dog. Last year the commissioners purchased 3500 tags for use under the old dog law. All but several hundred of these were used and there are always a considerable number of dogs untagged. Consequently, it will be seen that if the provisions of this new act are to be carried out it will require some space to enumerate the canines and their owners in a newspaper.

REWARD FOR THIEVES

County Commissioners will Give Reward for Apprehension of Thieves

At their regular meeting to-day the County Commissioners decided to offer a reward for the apprehension of the thieves who have been making the raids of chicken houses in this county. At a late hour in the afternoon they have not determined upon the amount but agreed it should be a substantial one.

It has been learned that the losses of Wenschoff were greatly exaggerated and both Messrs. McDonnell and Weikert say they did not lose any chickens, although Mr. Weikert was aroused by the robbers at his place and shot after them.

W. H. Johnson, of Hamiltonban township, was granted an order for \$40 in payment of a cow belonging to him that had rabies.

FAIRFIELD MAN ROBBED

Is Careless in Waynesboro and Loses Money as Result.

The Waynesboro Record says: "James Corwell, Fairfield, came to Waynesboro, Saturday, imbibed to freely and went to John McCarney's stables to sleep off the effects.

While sleeping, two tall strangers in the stable at the time relieved him of \$15, leaving \$8 in a concealed pocket.

The men, who were seen robbing the man by a youngster, boarded a mountain car at 3 o'clock.

They could not be located later by our police."

REFORMED PICNIC

The Reformed Sunday School picnic will be held at Hammer's Grove, Thursday afternoon, August 12. Meet at church at 1:00.

ON account of the Catholic picnic at Round Top the next regular meeting of the Fire Company will be held on August 18th, instead of August 11th. Jas. B. Aumen, Sec'y.—advertisement 1

ONLY TWO DEAD IN PAST JULY

Gettysburg Had Two Deaths and whole District Five in July. Best Record in Five Years. Only Two Contagious Cases Reported.

So healthy that it hurts—hurts the practice of the physicians, at least,—has been the experience of Gettysburg and the four adjoining townships that comprise this district of the register of vital statistics. There were just five deaths reported for July in the entire district and but two cases of contagious diseases.

This is the lowest death rate in a period of five years. In 1911 there were ten deaths; in 1912 we had six; in 1913, the year of the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration, the total was eleven; this dropped to six in 1914 and for July this year there were but five. In addition to the borough, the district consists of Freedom, Highland, Cumberland and Straban townships. Two of the five deaths were in the borough.

Each of the two contagious cases were typhoid fever and they are also in the town. Both were reported before July 15th and the patients are now convalescent. According to the local board of health, the town is in better sanitary condition at the present than it has probably ever been before. The condition of Rock Creek, which is an actual source of danger, has not improved but this is not under the jurisdiction of the board. Complaints concerning it have to be addressed to the State Commissioner of Health.

There have been exceptionally few complaints to the town board of health for some time past that required action. Stevens Run, generally known as the Tiber, was the source of most of these in the past. Formerly, a number of sewers connected with residences emptied into it. Now, there is but one, on the east side of Carlisle street, known to flow into it and it is not thought that this one is connected with any houses. Usually during a lengthy period of dry weather an unhealthy odor emanates from this stream which is attributed to refuse thrown there by residents along its banks. Whenever an investigation starts from a complaint of this nature it ends from failure to have specific instances sighted.

ADVISOR SELECTED

For State Monument Commission to Erect Meade Statue.

Warren P. Laird, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been chosen as the advisor of the State Meade Monument Commission which is in charge of the erection of the statue to the Gettysburg commander at Washington. Mr. Laird will look after the preliminary arrangements from an artistic and architectural standpoint and locate the monument and attend to other details. The commission has not yet selected a sculptor, but will probably do so during the fall.

WANT NEW MEMBERS

Sons of Veterans will Hold Special Meeting to Get New Members.

The Gettysburg Camp of the Sons of Veterans will hold a special meeting in the G. A. R. Post Room on Thursday evening, August 12th, for the purpose of organizing a Junior Camp. They are anxious to secure all available boys over 12 years of age who are not members.

GOOD TIMOTHY

J. S. Freed has Fine Field of Grass at Seven Stars.

Timothy measuring five feet in length with heads over eight inches is not uncommon in a field of grass grown on the property of J. S. Freed, of Seven Stars. Mr. Freed exhibited several stalks of this remarkable grass, one of which had a head measuring 8½ inches.

ALL members of Dorcas Sewing Circle, Bendersville, are invited to be present at second anniversary to be held at home of Mrs. J. A. Routsong, Thursday afternoon. Bring Refreshments.—advertisement 1

KODAK films, everything in Kodak line always fresh. Huber's Drug Store.—advertisement 1

PEACH CROP GOOD IN PENNSYLVANIA

Adams one of Thirteen Counties to have more than Normal Production. Full Statement of Department of Agriculture.

In order that the people of Pennsylvania who wish to purchase peaches may know where to buy and that those who grow them may know where to look for a market near home, the State Secretary of Agriculture asks us to publish the following statement showing the character of this crop in the respective counties of the State as reported to the Department at the close of the month of July.

The figures show the per cent or fractional part of an average or normal crop, that each county in the State will produce the present year.

The counties producing more than a normal crop the present year are Adams, Armstrong, Blair, Cumberland, Dauphin, Fayette, Franklin, Indiana, Lancaster, Lebanon, Snyder, Westmoreland and York.

Normal crops: Butler and Huntingdon.

From 95 to 100 per cent: Beaver, Bedford, Greene, Lehigh, Luzerne and Wayne.

From 90 to 95 per cent: Allegheny, Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Columbia, Delaware, Fulton, Juniata, Montgomery and Northampton.

From 85 to 90 per cent: Chester, Northumberland and Susquehanna.

From 80 to 85 per cent: Clinton, Lawrence, Mifflin, Monroe, Perry, Philadelphia and Union.

From 70 to 75 per cent: Carbon, Lackawanna, Montour and Pike.

From 65 to 70 per cent: Centre and Somerset.

From 60 to 65 per cent: Erie and Schuylkill.

From 55 to 60 per cent: Lycoming, Mercer and Sullivan.

From 50 to 55 per cent: Cambria, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Jefferson, Tioga and Venango.

Wyoming reports 30 per cent.

The following counties report practically no peaches: Cameron, Elk, Forest, McKean, Potter and Warren.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Held to Honor Native of Adams County, at Taneytown.

A memorial service to the late Hon. Joseph A. Goulden, a native of Adams county, opened the Eighteenth Annual exhibition of the Maryland State Grange Association, in Ohler's grove, near Taneytown, to-day.

Hon. Joseph A. Goulden was born in Mt. Pleasant township but left when a young man. He became prominent in political affairs in New York in later years, and for several terms was representative in congress from the 23rd New York district. Mr. Goulden's death occurred in Philadelphia last winter.

A number of prominent men made addresses, among whom were Ex-Congressman A. R. Brodbeck, of Hanover, who was a personal friend of Mr. Goulden; U. S. Senator Blair Lee, Hon. J. Fred C. Talbott, Hon. Charles Linthicum, Hon. David J. Lewis, and other men of State and National reputation.

Flags were displayed at half-mast and all business was suspended during the service.

TEACHER ELECTED

Prof. Alvin L. Weaver will Teach School No. 1, in Straban.

The Straban school board at election meeting Monday evening elected Prof. Alvin L. Weaver to teach the seventh and eighth grades and first year high school work in School No. 1, of Straban. Prof. Weaver is a graduate of the Cumberland Valley Normal School and of Lebanon Valley College. He is a son of Rev. W. H. Weaver, prominent in the United Brethren church.

ATTENDING CONVENTION

Forester Conklin, of Caledonia, will Read Paper at Convention.

Forester Robert G. Conklin, of Caledonia, is attending the convention of foresters at Galetton, Potter county, where he will deliver a paper on "Fire Tows and Triangulation."

GIRL wanted for general housework. Apply Times office.—advertisement 1

STORM BLEW TREE OVER TRACK

Caused Accident on Railroad below York. Number of People Injured. Edward Leber, Architect, known here, Narrowly Escapes.

When a passenger train on the Northern Central Railroad, below York, struck a tree which had blown across the track Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, several scores of passengers were cut and bruised.

Every window on the right side of the northbound Keystone Express was broken and the passengers were cut by flying glass. Chester Spitz, Charles H. Bear, Jr., and J. A. Cooper, of York, Pa., were hurt, each being cut and bruised about the face. Spitz may lose the sight of an eye.

The tree had been uprooted during a storm and had fallen across the track just as the train approached. Physicians were taken on the train at New Freedom and treated the injured while on their way to York. A number of children returning from an outing were among those hurt. The train left Baltimore for Harrisburg at 4:20 p. m.

The train was traveling at a lively rate of speed through the storm when the engineer on rounding a curve saw a large tree topple from an embankment and fall across the pilot of his engine, before he had time to apply the brakes. The limbs crashed through the windows of four coaches and before the passengers could escape the flying glass cut their faces and hands.

The train was brought to a stop and a telegram sent to New Freedom and York for physicians. Dr. J. L. Yagle boarded the train at New Freedom and by the time the train reached York the injured were wrapped in bandages and covered with plasters. It is said the interior of the coaches resembled a hospital. James Ebbert, supervisor of manual training in the York schools, and Edward Leber, an architect, who has designed several buildings in Gettysburg, had just left their seats on the right hand side of a pullman coach when the tree tore through the windows at the place they formerly occupied. It required some time to saw the train out of the tangle of limbs and it was a half hour late in reaching York.

TUESDAY'S MARKET

Good Attendance of Marketmen and Buyers. Vegetables Plenty.

A fair number of wagons well supplied with produce were on the curb market this morning. Yellow peaches made their appearance at 25 cents a basket. White peaches had an abundance of nice strawberries at 20 cents per box. Huckleberries sold for 10 cents per quart and blackberries brought 7 and 8 cents. Plenty of tomatoes have come, they were priced 40 cents per half bushel. Hulled lima beans were 15 cents per quart. Corn has dropped to 10 cents a dozen but the farmers are still asking 60 cents per bushel for potatoes.

SUIT AGAINST W. M. RY.

For Baggage Stolen in Vicinity of Emmitsburg and Thurmont.

Claims amounting to \$7,000 have been filed in court at Frederick against the Western Maryland Railway for loss of baggage. Thieves have been operating in the vicinity of Emmitsburg and Thurmont. Ten trunks, which disappeared from a baggage-room of the Western Maryland, near Thurmont, are supposed to be among the loot.

GEORGIANNA SELL

Aged Resident of Alms House Died Monday Afternoon.

Georgianna Sell, who made her home at the Alms House for more than twenty years, died yesterday afternoon, aged 83 years. Death was the result of general debility. She came to the county home from Littlestown.

The funeral was held in the cemetery near the Alms House this afternoon.

LOST G. H. S. '12 pin. Reward if returned to 401 York street.—advertisement 1

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

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Times and News Publishing Company

W. LAVERE HAFER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PHILIP R. BIKLE,
President.

PHILIP R. BIKLE, Editor.

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If you receive THE TIMES by mail you can find the date up to which you are paid on the pink address label on your paper. The date will be changed within ten days after your money is received at The Times Office.

Entered August 15, 1904, at Gettysburg, Pa., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

BELL PHONE UNITED PHONE
Office in Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Want ads. One cent per word each insertion. Two cents a word if guaranteed first page position. Resolutions of respect, poetry and memorials one cent per word.

STANDARD MEASURES

For the man who attends market. We have a new lot of wooden and metal measures, contain quantities from one pint to 1-2 bushel and guaranteed standard.

SPRING SCALES

The kind for use in a wagon, light, compact and exact. No need to fear the sealer of weights and measures with this equipment.

VACATIONISTS

Trunks, Bags, Suitcases at exceptional values. Much of the leather goods was purchased before the high prices on this line went into effect and we allow you to make the saving.

REMEMBER we carry the largest stock of traveling bags, cases and trunks in the County.

Adams : County : Hardware : Co.

For the people who have not yet had an opportunity to attend

KIRSSIN'S GREAT A. S. A. SALE

We want you to know that there are still a choice lot of Bargains in the store.

Hundreds were here and bought, your neighbor was probably among the lot. Ask him if what we say in our advertisement is not the absolute truth.

There remain a lot of the big stock.

Of Shoes Bought from Hammers

we took his entire line and are

Selling them at 60c on the Dollar

It will pay you to come and buy two or even three pairs, a chance don't occur like this one very often.

Lewis E. Kirssin

Baltimore Street

GETTYSBURG

NOTE: E. B. Brown was the only man to give the correct meaning of the A. S. A. Sale—Sixteenth Anniversary.

HAY WANTED

I will pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of hay.

See me before you sell.

H. J. VANDYKE

LOCAL PHONE

PICNIC

Grayson's Union Sunday School

will hold a

PICNIC ON AUGUST 28, 1915.

IN HARBAUGH'S GROVE.

Refreshments of All Kinds.

Everybody Invited.

LIGHTNING RODS

To the public: any-one wanting new lightning rods of almost any make, (cable or copper twisted) or rods repaired at reasonable prices call on either phone.

H. E. RIDDLEMOSER, McKnightstown

Also sell and install the famous Air motor wind pumps

THE TEUTONS FORCE VISTULA

Press After Russians East of Warsaw.

PRAGA TAKEN BY GERMANS

Czar's Army Is Split and Line of Retreat to Brest-Litovsk Is Menaced. Closing In on Kovno.

London, Aug. 10.—Austrian and German troops are striking hard at the retreating lines of the Russians in Poland.

Berlin has recorded the forcing of the Vistula at Warsaw and the taking of Praga on the east bank, while Austrian reports declare that the Russian armies falling back in the Vistula region have been divided by telling blows. The Germans continued to advance eastward from Praga.

The German statement claims the pushing of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's troops closer to the fortress of Kovno and the cutting off of Novo Georgievsk in the east between the Narva and the Vistula.

The Russians also are being hard pushed by Field Marshal von Mackensen's armies to the south, the statement adds. Capture of numerous prisoners is reported from the various fronts.

Dispatches from Petrograd say that refugees from Courland continue to pour into Riga by the thousands and the fields outside the town are filled with herds of cattle and droves of horses that have been rescued from the German invaders of the province.

Considerable distress exists among the refugees. As far as possible huts and tents have been provided for the people, but throngs nevertheless are sleeping in the woods. There is a great shortage of bread in consequence of the removal of the machinery from the mills.

Vienna official reports say the defeat of the Russians on Sunday in the fighting on the line between Lubartow and Miechow resulted in drying the troops apart, leaving a large gap between them. Russian troops fighting north of Lubartow fled northeast across the Vistula at Leszekowice, about twelve miles north of Lubartow, while those around Miechow fled northwest to reach the Vistula by way of Baranow.

It is impossible at this moment to determine how serious a danger for the Russians this breach may prove, but probably they are amply protected against dangerous incursions upon their line of retreat by troops withdrawing from Ivanogorod along the highway running parallel with the north bank of the Vistula to Radzyn.

In resisting the Austrian advance the Russians made a desperate attack at Miechow. The retreat of their left wing over the Vistula at Leszekowice was a rout of pronounced character. It is known that the number of prisoners considerably exceeds the 8000 mentioned in the official report.

The official statement of the German army headquarters says: "Attacking troops before Kovno have pushed forward closer to the fortress. Four hundred and thirty Russians, including three officers, have been taken prisoners and eight machine guns captured."

"We also have made progress against the northern and western fronts of Lomza. In the fierce fighting which accompanied these operations three officers and 1400 men were taken prisoners, while seven machine guns and an armored motor car were captured."

"South of Lomza the Ostrow-Wyszok high road was crossed and the Russians, who in certain places offered stubborn resistance, were driven off."

"Novo Georgievsk also has been cut off in the east between the Narva and Vistula rivers."

"Praga, opposite Warsaw, has been captured and our troops are advancing further towards the east."

"In Warsaw a few thousand prisoners were taken."

"The army of General von Woyrsch has crossed the Garwolin-Kurów high road, northeast of Ivanogorod."

"During pursuit of a left wing army group General Field Marshal von Mackensen forced the Russians back across the Wehr. The center and right wings are approaching the line of Kuchruk on the Bug."

Jail Austrian Deputies.

Turin, Italy, Aug. 10.—The Socialist Journal of Trieste, copies of which reached here, publishes a list of 128 members of the Austrian parliament who have been imprisoned or deported because of fear that they would be disloyal to the Austro-Hungarian government. They include 2 Bohemians, 16 Croatians, 9 Italians, 30 Romanians, 8 Dalmatians, 2 Servians and 4 Jews.

Corporal Captures Fifty Austrians.

Rome, Aug. 10.—An Italian corporal has been awarded a gold medal for valor. He accidentally surprised fifty Austrian troops intrinsches on a hill and ordered them to surrender. They complied with the order, and the corporal, succeeding in attracting the attention of an Italian outpost nearby, managed to round up his prisoners and march them to the Italian lines.

And Trouble Follows.

Love may be blind, but if a man's wife is a brunette she can see a blonde hair on his vest 13 blocks away.

A PRINCESS IN EXILE.

Princess Marie Jose, Daughter of King of Belgium.



WHEAT CROP NEAR A BILLION BUSHELS

Government Experts Place Yield at 966,000,000.

Washington, Aug. 10.—American farmers are harvesting the greatest wheat crop ever grown in any one country. It may reach a billion bushels.

Department of agriculture experts estimated the crop at 966,000,000 bushels, basing their calculation on the condition of the crop Aug. 1. Bumper harvests of other cereals and food crops are indicated.

The spring and winter wheat estimates are: Winter, 659,000,000 bushels; spring, 307,000,000. The condition of spring wheat is given as 93.4 of normal, compared with 92.3 for last month, 75.5 last year and 78.9 the ten-year average.

The 1914 wheat crop was: Winter, 685,000,000; spring, 206,000,000; all wheat, 891,000,000.

Other crop estimates by bushels are: Corn, 2,918,000,000; 1914 crop, 2,473,000,000; oats, 1,402,000,000; barley, 217,000,000; rye, 44,000,000; buckwheat, 18,000,000; white potatoes, 431,000,000; sweet potatoes, 63,000,000; tobacco, 1,083,000,000 pounds; flax, 18,000,000; rice, 30,000,000; hay, 75,000,000 tons; apples, 205,000,000 bushels; peaches, 60,000,000.

KAISER'S LOSSES 2,178,683

Latest Casualty Lists Place Prussian Casualties at 1,641,569.

London, Aug. 10.—A Morning Post dispatch from Berlin states that the latest German casualty lists give the total German losses at 1,641,569 and those for Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg 537,114, making a total of 2,178,683. This does not include the naval losses nor the prisoners of war in Germany's lost colonies.

Russian Losses 3,000,000.

Berlin, Aug. 10.—Swiss estimates fixing the Russian losses at 3,000,000 men are emphasized by the Overseas News agency in a statement issued.

Canadian Casualties 10,680.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 10.—Announcement was made that Canadian casualties up to date number 10,680, being made up of 1877 dead, 6735 wounded and 2066 missing.

"Father of Mystic Shrine" Dies.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 10.—George F. Loder, known throughout the country as the "father of the Mystic Shrine," is dead, after a long illness. He was seventy-three years old and was imperial potentate emeritus of the Shrine.

Striking Belgian Miners Executed.

London, Aug. 10.—Several leaders of the Belgian miners, who struck at Borinage and refused to work for the Germans, are reported to have been executed, according to a news agency dispatch from The Hague.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

Observations of United States weather bureau taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

	Temp.	Weather.
Atlantic City....	75	Cloudy.
Boston.....	66	P. Cloudy.
Buffalo.....	68	P. Cloudy.
Chicago.....	68	P. Cloudy.
New Orleans....	84	P. Cloudy.
New York.....	77	Cloudy.
Philadelphia....	78	Clear.
St. Louis.....	76	Rain.
Washington.....	74	P. Cloudy.

The Weather.

Partly cloudy today; tomorrow, fair; moderate northwest winds.

Aug. 12-14—Convention. State Society for Advancement of the Deaf.

GERMANS OPEN BIG OFFENSIVE

Drive in West Hammers Allies' Whole Line.

SOUCEZ STORM CENTER

Terrific Bombardment and Violent Infantry Attacks Made Upon British, French and Belgian Positions.

Paris, Aug. 10.—A general offensive against the Belgian, British and the French positions all along the line on the western battle line has been commenced by the Germans. It is announced in an official communication issued by the French war office.

Assaults are being delivered all the way from the North sea to lower Alsace. The fighting is particularly violent north of Souchez, in Artois, where the French positions were bombarded with extreme violence.

Attempts of the Germans to leave their trenches to deliver an infantry attack with the bayonet were repulsed, the war office says.

The general offensive in the west has developed from two local movements, directed against the Belgian positions on the Yser and the French positions west of Verdun in the Argonne forest. The crown prince is in command here.

Terrific artillery fire is being directed against the allies' trenches all along the line. Redoubts, observation posts, block houses, wire entanglements, entire cities, and in fact, every obstruction that might give shelter is being shelled by the Germans guns.

Sir John French, commander in chief of the British forces in France, reports that the lost trenches at Hooge, east of Ypres, in Belgium, have been retaken by the British troops and that they have advanced on a front of 1200 yards.

Before the regular daily statement was issued the French war office gave out a statement denying claims of victories recently made by the German general staff. According to this statement, all German attacks in the Argonne up to Aug. 7 were repulsed with heavy losses except at one point, where a portion of a trench was lost. The statement declares that the number of prisoners claimed by the Germans is three times the authentic number. Denial is also made of German claims in the Vosges, and it is stated that no French aeroplane was shot down there by the Germans, as declared in Berlin.

French Aeroplanes Shot Down.

Berlin, Aug. 10.—An official German statement regarding the fighting on the western front says:

"A battle developed near Hooge, east of Ypres."

"The Argonne forest French advances failed."

"Sunday French aeroplanes were brought down at Dammkirch and near Blacklake, while aeroplanes were shot down by our battle aeroplanes near Ypres, Gondrexange and at Harboney. The two latter aeroplanes belonged to a squadron which previously had dropped bombs on the open town of Saarbruecken, which is situated outside the zone of operations, without doing military damage and slightly injuring a few citizens."

ITALY TO REINFORCE ALLIES

Will Send 650,000 to Dardanelles or France, Says Army Man.

New York, Aug. 10.—Italy will send 650,000 fresh troops to either France or the Dardanelles within the next three weeks, according to Captain Victor Del Franchis, of the Italian army, who arrived on the steamship Duca d'Aosta.

"There were 500,000 troops in Turin when I left," said Captain Del Franchis, "and 150,000 more in Taranto, the naval base. Between 150 and 200 large transports were ready to convey the troops to where they are most needed."

The captain will purchase leather goods for the Italian army, and expects to visit numerous New England factories.

Lightning Kills Twelve Sheep.

West Chester, Pa., Aug. 10.—During the storm Sunday twelve sheep of valuable exhibition stock were killed by a thunderbolt at the estate of P. M. Sharpless, in West Goshen. When rain began to fall twenty of the animals took refuge near a wire fence. The lightning struck the fence at a distance from the animals, ran along a wire and every one of the animals close to the wire was killed instantly.

Polish Explodes; Girl Burned.

Hazleton, Pa., Aug. 10.—Rose Matz, fourteen years old, was seriously burned when a bottle of stove polish exploded while she was blackening the ironwork at her home at Hazleton. Her screams brought neighbors, who extinguished her flaming clothes and took her to the State hospital.

Swedish Vessel Torpedoed.

Copenhagen, Aug. 10.—The Swedish steamship May Mai has been sunk by a German submarine. One boat containing seven men and a woman has been picked up and landed here. A second boat carrying the captain and nine men is missing.

Aug. 19-21—School of Methods for Adams County Teachers.

Aug. 26—Final Game of Blue Ridge League Season.

REV. HENRY SYOEN.

Detroit Priest in Charge of Belgian Refugees on Way West.



Photo by American Press Association.

Father Syoen has just arrived in America with 108 Belgians, all women, except eighty children, who will be given homes in the middle west cities.

GORIZIA SWEEP BY ITALIAN GUNS

Battle For Austrian Stronghold in Final Stage.

Rome, Aug. 10.—The Austrian city of Gorizia, against the defenses of which the Italian army of invasion has been pounding for many weeks, has been practically destroyed by the shells of King Victor Emmanuel's artillery.

According to all the indications, the great battle which has been raging for possession of Gorizia is rapidly drawing into its final stage. Dispatches from the front stated that the Austrians' defense was growing more feeble and that the efficient fire of the Italian artillerymen was preventing ammunition and supplies from being taken into the fortress.

Buildings in all parts of the city have been battered into ruins. The streets are full of debris. The 10,000 persons in the city—left out of a population of 40,000—are living in cellars and dugouts.

The remaining forts and redoubts are being smashed by the steady fire from the Italian mortars.

The civic and religious authorities have fled from the city. Mobs atacked the residences of the wealthy and also the municipal storehouses and markets in a fight for bread, but none was to be had. Meat is unobtainable. The roads leading into the city from the east are under the fire of the Italian guns and supplies cannot be taken into the beleaguered stronghold from that quarter.

Much damage has also been done to Rovereto, in the Adige valley, and Trentino by the Italian artillery.

A plunging fire from Italian batteries stationed two miles in the clouds has forced the Austrians to evacuate the whole region around Montezzo, thirty-four miles northward of Trent.

TURK BATTLESHIP SUNK

The Barbarossa Is Destroyed by Allies' Submarines.

Constantinople, Aug. 10.—The Turkish battleship Kheyred-Din Barbarossa, of 9900 tons displacement, formerly the German warship Kururast Friedrich Wilhelm, has been sunk by a submarine of the Entente powers, according to an official announcement issued by the Turkish government. A majority of her officers and men were saved.

The official statement telling of the loss of the battleship says:

"The loss of the Barbarossa, which was sunk, however regrettable in itself, does not affect us excessively except that it places the strength of our ships compared to that of the enemy in the ratio of one to ten."

No Light on Reported Peace Move.

London, Aug. 10.—The British government has received no official report of Germany's rumored peace proposal to Russia. Official circles neither affirm nor deny the report, holding that if true the proposal probably is in such a tentative form that it would not be incumbent on Russia formally to communicate it to the allies.

Operation For Samuel Rea.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.—Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, who has been ill at his home for several days, will undergo a minor operation in a few days, on the advice of his physician. At the railroad offices it was said that Mr. Rea's condition was not regarded as serious, but all further information was withheld.

Aug. 11—St. Francis Xavier Picnic. Round Top.

Aug. 16—Welsh Brothers Circus. Fire Co. Benefit.

PERSONAL NOTES AND BRIEF ITEMS

Paragraphs of News Telling of the Happenings in and about Town People Visiting Here and Those Sojourning Elsewhere.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Senecal are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Kimple on their way to their home in Ohio. They motored from Ohio to San Francisco in the spring and after visiting the exposition and all places of interest in California, returned on the S. S. Finland by way of the Panama Canal.

Miss Mary E. McIlhenny has returned from Richmond, Va., after spending several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John K. McIlhenny, of East Middle street.

Mrs. Joseph Miller has returned to her home in Baltimore after visiting friends here. She was accompanied to Baltimore by Mrs. A. J. McDonnell, who will spend some time there.

Miss Anne Bream, of East Middle street, is spending a few days with her friend, Miss Mae Belle Hereter, of Keystone Mills.

Miss Fannie Kirssin, of Baltimore, is spending some time at the Kirssin home on West Middle street.

Mrs. Jacob Cohen and daughter, Sarah, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Kirssin.

Morris Weaver has gone to Ashland to spend several days with Mr. and Mrs. Leroy E. Enterline.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Partor, of Altoona, Mr. and Mrs. George Rohe and two children, of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter and family, of Biglerville, were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Beck, on Middle street.

Mrs. Caroline Weaver and grandson, Lewis Schwartzkopf, of Baltimore, are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. William Weaver, on West Middle street.

Robert Miller, of Water street, has gone to Bendersville for a visit of several days with friends.

Miss Nancy Kline, of Harrisburg, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Sanders, Stratton street.

Mrs. Anna Lake, of Centre Square, has gone on a trip of several weeks to Bound Brook, N. J., where she will visit friends and relatives.

Miss Lillias Rupp, of East Middle street, is spending several weeks with friends at Arendtsville.

Miss Zora Shields, of York street, has gone to Philadelphia where she will spend some time.

McKnight Black, who has been visiting at the home of Mrs. McKnight, Carlisle street, has gone to York to spend several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Welty and family have returned to their home in Baltimore after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Yeary, South Washington street.

Donald Hake has returned to Niagara Falls after a visit at his home on West Middle street.

Miss Ella Blocher and Everett Johnson, of Washington, D. C., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Mickley, Chambersburg street.

Mrs. Jennie Chronister, of Hampton, Mrs. W. F. Resser, of York, and Mrs. George Diller, of Hanover street, are spending the day at Mt. Holly Springs.

Miss Lizzie Rummel, of Stevens street, is spending several days with friends at Table Rock.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Rummel and Ellery Campbell have returned to their homes in Baltimore after a week-end visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. G. Weaver, Stevens street. Misses Ethel and Louise Weaver accompanied them to Baltimore for a short visit.

William Blocher has returned to his home at Parkburg after a visit with his sister, Mrs. John Mickley, Chambersburg street.

GENERAL MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR quiet; winter clear, \$4.75@5; city mills, fancy, \$7.25@7.75.

RYE FLOUR firm, at \$4.50@5.16 per barrel.

WHEAT steady; No. 2 red, new, \$1.14@1.16.

CORN firm; No. 2 yellow, 90c@91c.

POLICE IN GAME AT FREDERICK

Umpire McCleary Needed Protection. We Lose by One in 13th Inning. 4-3 Score. Played Errorless Ball and had 11 Hits.

Down to defeat with a 4 to 3 score after 12 innings of errorless ball in which we had 11 hits was the fate of the team that is our joy and sorrow at Frederick yesterday. It is never much consolation to lose but if a decent job has been performed a good bit of the sting from the loss is gone. Herril went the whole route and gave Frederick only 10 hits. The score stood 3 to 2 in our favor until the ninth inning when a sudden spurt by Frederick gave them two runs and tied the game. Cleary, the new umpire, gave unpopular decisions with the fans throughout the entire game and was nearly mobbed. The police had to escort him from the grounds at the finish. He put the screws to each side; fining Herril \$5 for which the crowd loudly howled him, and putting out of the game Frederick's second baseman, Agnew, and their manager, Morrison, during the exciting twelfth inning. The crowds from the bleachers rushed on the field and it was necessary for the police to take a hand before the contest could be finished.

Bigler, Basehoar and Clay each chalked up two hits for themselves. Plank, at center field, again took everything that got past the infield and Muff Oylar showed that the wedding had a good effect. Muff had a hit, five outs at second base and four assists without an error. We have another opportunity at the same crowd at Frederick to-day, but the probability is that the umpire will be changed.

FREDERICK

ABRHOAE					
Agnew, 2b	4	0	1	3	5
Whalen, 2b	0	0	0	0	1
Connelly, ss	5	0	2	3	5
Myers, 1b	5	1	2	13	0
Orrison, rf	5	2	1	2	0
Barnhart, cf	5	0	1	3	2
Lamar, cf	4	1	2	0	0
Morrison, lf	5	0	1	2	0
Walters, 3b	5	0	0	0	0
Llewellyn, p	4	0	0	0	0
Peck, lf	0	0	0	0	0

GETTYSBURG

ABRHOAE					
Bigler, 2b	6	1	2	0	3
Oylar, 2b	4	0	1	5	4
Mahaffie, c	3	2	1	3	3
Plank, cf	5	0	1	7	0
Basehoar, lf	6	0	2	3	1
ay, rf	6	0	2	3	0
Boyle, 1b	5	0	1	2	2
Reiff, ss	5	0	1	5	3
Herril, p	5	0	0	0	4

Two out, when winning run scored. F bas 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2-4 G 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1-3
Earned runs—Gettysburg, 2; Frederick, 3; three base hit—Orrison; two base hits—Myers, Basehoar, Clay, Agnew; sacrifice hits—Oylar, Plank, Barnhart; stolen bases—Bigler, Myers; struck out—by Llewellyn, 10; by Herril, 3; bases on balls—off Llewellyn, 2; off Herril, 3; hit by pitcher—by Herril, Agnew, Connelly, Myers, Llewellyn; double play—Connelly to Agnew to Myers; left on bases—Gettysburg, 9; Frederick, 8; time of game—2:30; umpire—Cleary.

HANOVER WINS ANOTHER

Chambersburg Team has Seven Errors and Lost 9 to 2 Game.

Chambersburg, Aug. 9—Hanover defeated the town team to-day in a slowly played game with the score of 9 to 2. Mackert, one of the Hanover men, was benched by the umpire. Frequent disputes concerning decisions interrupted the play. The batteries were: Hanover—Scherdel, Smallwood, and Stroh; Chambersburg—Stricker, Sheridan and Stroh.

MARTINSBURG WON FN 12th

Hagerstown, Aug. 9—Errors at Hagerstown were responsible for the loss of the game to Martinsburg by the score of 9 to 7. The game went 12 innings when the Champions punched their hits and got the extra run. The batteries were: Welcher, Barton, and Millman for Hagerstown; Hoeffcker, Mumford, and Johnston for Martinsburg.

To-Day's Games.
Gettysburg at Frederick.
Hanover at Chambersburg.
Martinsburg at Hagerstown.
W L P C.
Frederick 43 17 717
Martinsburg 36 23 610
Hanover 31 31 500
Hagerstown 28 36 438
Chambersburg 24 38 387
Gettysburg 22 39 361
To-Morrow's Games
Gettysburg at Chambersburg.
Hagerstown at Martinsburg.
Hanover at Frederick.

REV. DAVID Z. FOULK

Lutheran Minister Dead at Home near York Springs.

From the effects of apoplexy, Rev. David Z. Foulk, a retired Lutheran minister died at his home near York Springs on Sunday. He had been an invalid for a number of years and was aged 65 years. Mr. Foulk was born near Gettysburg and attended the public schools here after which he entered Pennsylvania College and was graduated from the Lutheran Theological Seminary in 1874. He filled pulpits at Belleville and Somerset before he removed to Nebraska. Ill health compelled him to retire from the ministry about twenty years ago. His last home has been near York Springs where his death occurred. He supplied the St. James pulpit a number of times and was well known here. Mr. Foulk is survived by a brother, Norville, and two sisters, Misses Annie and Alice Foulk, all of whom reside near York Springs.

The funeral was held from his late home Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, with Rev. Paul Glatfelter officiating. The body was brought to Gettysburg in the afternoon for interment in Evergreen cemetery where services were conducted by Dr. A. E. Wagner and Dr. J. A. Clutz.

W. C. T. U. ACTIVE

Accounts of Meeting and of a Picnic.

(Contributed)

The W. C. T. U., of Fairfield, met at the home of Miss Anna Landis last week. Devotions were conducted by the president, Miss Martha Withers. The leaflet entitled "The What and Why of the W. C. T. U." was read and answered by the members of the union. Miss Landis read the leaflet "Why I am a White Ribboner." During the last month, a Silver Medal contest was held in the interest of the work. Delegates were appointed to attend the convention at Abbottstown. Arrangements were made for the lecture to be given on Wednesday evening, August 18th, in the Lutheran church.

The next regular monthly meeting will meet at the home of Miss Alma Kittimer. Instead of the regular meeting of the Arendtsville W. C. T. U. a picnic was held Thursday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Edwin Bushey near town. The members were taken to the picnic in automobiles. With few exceptions the members were all present and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

HOME FROM COLLEGE

Gettysburg Teacher, who was Doing Work During Summer, is Home.

Prof. Walter Reynolds, of Hanover, who has been engaged in a special course of study at Pennsylvania State College since the public school term ended has returned to his home in Hanover where he will enjoy several weeks of well earned rest before coming to Gettysburg to resume his duties in the High School.

WELSH BROS.' QUALITY SHOWS COMING

America's Biggest Popular Priced One Ring Show.

What is conceded to be not only the largest, but the very best of America's popular priced tented enterprises will exhibit in Gettysburg, Monday, August 16. Welsh Brothers need no introduction to our residents. They have visited here on many occasions during the past quarter of a century and never in one instance have they faltered in providing for the amusement and entertainment of the public everything they previously advertised. It is this aggregation that all other popular priced circuses look to for new and novel features and ideas. They have invariably been the very first to offer the world's greatest sensational, startling, marvelous, thrilling and astounding arenic features at popular prices, and this season they are gathered together the greatest assemblage of the world's arenic stars that have ever appeared with any popular priced circus. They have studied the comforts of the people and have decided that in their new idea for circus tents they have accomplished a long felt want for the comfort of circus patrons. Rain or shine the audiences are at all times protected, a breeze is always noticeable and in perfect comfort you can witness the superb performance furnished by the greatest of all American shows.

The show will exhibit here under the auspices of the Fire Department which is a good and worthy cause deserving the patronage of every citizen old and young, and we anticipate large audiences at both the afternoon and night performances for the show in its entirety has been favored with most flattering press notices in every city and town they have visited during the present season—advertise-

GROUND HOGS NUMEROUS

Have Become a Nuisance in some Sections of the County.

Ground hogs are said to be becoming unusually numerous in this county and contrary to customs and traditions this famed weather prophet whose fame has been based on its fears because it fled from its own shadow and shadow of everything, is being smashed. This once shyest of all shy animals is becoming bold and even docile.

They can be seen at any hour single or in groups basking in the sun or searching for food. As the search goes on the hog pauses every half minute and sits up like a Prairie Dog and surveys in every direction then continues the hunt. They do not hesitate to go among farm animals and chickens, chickens have no fear of them, and they never molest them excepting when they come upon a brood of small unprotected chicks at night. Then a ground hog will eat one or more feathers, bones and all right on the spot, and if he has his fill will trot off leaving, often the best part of the chick.

Nine hogs were seen at one time at the opening of a lair, which was within two hundred yards of a farm house, one was killed with a pitch fork. In many fields large holes can be found and unless the beasts can be prevented from becoming more numerous farmers may experience danger to horses like that occasioned with fatal consequences by Prairie Dogs in the west.

WENKSVILLE TEACHER

A. William Kauffman Elected to Teach for Coming Year.

Directors of the Wenksville public school have elected Prof. A. William Kauffman, of East Berlin, to fill the vacancy at that place. Prof. Kauffman taught last year in Latimore township.

SIGNALS FROM AIR CRAFT.

Soot Clouds, Mirror Flashes and Torch Bombs are Used.

To an army commander the value of a military aeroplane is its power to locate hostile artillery and direct gunfire rather than its bomb dropping possibilities. Thus it is very necessary that a pilot several thousand feet in the air should be able to communicate with the headquarters staff on earth so that he may convey the necessary information for the guidance of gunners hurling shells at targets miles ahead which they cannot see.

A very ingenious method of signaling from an aeroplane is by means of soot clouds. An apparatus filled with lampblack rests near the hand of the aviator, and when he presses a lever some of this soot passes down a pipe and is discharged in a black cloud. The pipe is so delicately arranged that the clouds may be small or large. The operator can spell out the Morse telegraphic code in little clouds, and they can be read from the earth when the aviator is 4,000 feet high.

Another clever means of signaling from air craft is that carried out by means of lamps and mirrors. A lamp which has a flash of 10,000 candle power sends piercing rays of light through a tube fitted with powerful magnifying glasses. When a message is sent the operator directs his flasher in the required direction, presses a button, and a brilliant light flashes out, long or short, according to the pressure. The officers on earth receive the message and may send a reply in the same way, being provided with similar mirrors and lamps. The rays of light sent out are almost as bright as sunlight, so that they can be seen with the naked eye for a distance of four miles in the daytime and at night for a distance of eight miles.

When military aviators wish to drop a written communication to the earth without descending they utilize an ingenious bomb. This contains the document, and the projectile is weighted so that it falls sharp and first. As the end strikes the ground a trigger is released, which sets fire to a torch on top, and thus the location of the bomb is indicated day or night.—Pearson's Weekly.

DESIGN A NEW WARSHIP.

Destroyer Cruisers Will Be Provided Against Submarines.

Plans for six big cruiser destroyers authorized by the last congress have been approved. Their design has been due to lessons taught by the war in Europe.

The vessels will have a maximum sustained speed of 30 knots, they will displace 1,125 tons, measure 310 feet over all, have a width of 30 feet 7 inches and a mean draft of eight feet. Provision has been made to decrease rolling and pitching, making the boats more comfortable for their crews.

Each destroyer will carry four triple torpedo tubes, a main battery of four four-inch guns, those in the waist mounted high enough for rough weather, and two one-pounder anti-aircraft guns. Bids for construction will be opened Oct. 6.

Found Wanting.

A New York visitor called us a "hick" because we have never seen a game of golf, but at the same time he confessed that he never saw a watermelon on the vine and couldn't tell when one was ripe. He was indignantly dismissed from our bucolic presence.—Houston Post.

WARSAW EXODUS WITHOUT PANIC

Residents Fled to Moscow in Orderly Manner.

MAJORITY WISHED TO STAY

Russian Government Gave Free Railroad Transportation to All Who Wanted to Leave, but Only 15 Per Cent Took Advantage of the Offer. Retirement Carefully Planned.

Hundreds of refugees from Warsaw are arriving at Moscow daily. Most of them are without money or means of sustenance and are seeking aid at the American consulate, where an enlarged staff is attempting to supply temporary assistance pending the organization of a Russian relief commission.

The refugees state that, although the population of the Polish capital was convinced that the Germans ultimately would occupy the city, a majority of the citizens elected to remain, only approximately 15 per cent having departed. This accounts for the comparative order and the absence of panic which accompanied the exodus.

When German occupation seemed imminent the government issued an order that third class tickets to any point in the interior of Russia should be given free to all citizens desiring to depart. The only condition attached by the authorities was that residents so leaving would not be allowed to return without a special permit.

Residents Feared Famine.

Those choosing the alternative of departure foresaw that Warsaw would be visited with conditions similar to those imposed on Lodz and that the town would be cut off from the interior of Russia, whence all provisions were obtainable, and that Warsaw would suffer from famine.

The refugees compare the orderly and systematic abandonment of the city with the panic caused by the first German approach last October, when an attempt of the city officials, institutions and private citizens to all bolt at once resulted in indescribable confusion.

The retirement this time was so carefully planned and so systematically executed that it went off like clockwork and an onlooker received the impression that a more extraordinary phenomenon was occurring than the ordinary summer exodus. Sufficient extra trains had been provided so that traveling conditions on the whole differed little from normal.

Provision Tickets Unnecessary.

An unusual feature of the present abandonment of the city was the fact that provision tickets were made unnecessary.

The bulk of the refugees traveled on foot or with wagons along the high ways. Most of the refugees were unable to proceed southward and to Kiev, and, finding the railway to Vilna monopolized for military purposes, they took the line to the east, temporarily crowding Moscow, Vladimir and Brest-Litovsk. Many of these lost their homes in the outlying portions of Warsaw, the destruction of which became a military necessity.

All the territory immediately to the west of Warsaw, containing large factories, Polish estates and peasant dwellings, now present blackened and uninhabitable areas.

Care had been taken that no suburban factories should fall into the hands of the Germans and be converted to their use. Chief among those destroyed was the \$1,000,000 sugar factory belonging to a Polish lawyer, Eugene Karaluk, with more than 2,000 tons of sugar.

The factories in the city itself, although abandoned, had not yet been destroyed when the refugees left the capital.

SOLDIERS SMITTEN BY BEES.

Thinking They Have Been Struck by Shells, They Fall.

The Third regiment, Kentucky national guard, met a decisive defeat in the battle of Bon Harbor, the attacking army being made up of the First and Second regiments. The defeat was brought about by the use of automobiles by members of the Louisville regiment, who reached the front before the Third realized that the machines contained soldiers.

During the battle several of the soldiers thought that they had been hit by shells and fell to the ground. Members of the hospital corps examined the wounds and discovered that the men had been stung by bumblebees.

BORROWED A Mallet.

And Went Over to the Enemy's Trenches For It.

One of our men in the trenches, says a London paper, was ordered to hammer in a post which supported some wire entanglements and had become loosened. Finding that there was no hammer, the man coolly walked across to the nearest trench of the enemy and asked to be lent a hammer or mallet. Evidently surprised and pleased at the courage of the man, one of the German soldiers handed him a mallet, and the post having been strengthened and fixed, the man walked back to the German trench, returned the mallet and calmly rejoined his companions.

Collecting Evidence.

"Must be a general clean-up campaign going on in the neighborhood." "Why so?" "My cat came home today with four kinds of fresh paint on her fur."—Kansas City Journal.

HOW AMERICANS WORK NIGHT AND DAY TO RELIEVE PAIN

Activities of Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps Vividly Described by a Member.

Physicians and Nurses Take Their Cars to the Very Thick of Desperate Fighting.

WILLIAM R. BERRY, a Princeton graduate, has written from the field a vivid and interesting description of the work of the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance corps, which has been doing effective service with more than twenty cars for the wounded of the French army.

The American Volunteer Motor Ambulance corps was organized at the outbreak of the war by Richard Norton, son of the late Professor Charles Elliot Norton. It is supported almost entirely by American subscriptions, and prominent society and humanitarian leaders of Washington have carried on campaigns for its support.

It is composed principally of Americans, though some Englishmen who could not fight from physical disabilities also have joined it. Most of the American volunteers are college graduates.

A Day at the Front.

"The American Volunteer Motor Ambulance corps, attached to the Second French army in the north of France since October, has removed to a new base less than six miles behind the lines," Mr. Berry writes. "An immediate result has been the establishment of single guard cars at three points directly on the line and in front of the guns."

"Perhaps I can best give you an idea of the kind of work the guard cars do by a description of my first twenty-four hours at a post less than half a mile or so behind the trenches."

"Two of us on a two-stretcher, three sitters De Launey-Bellville ambulance arrived at the appointed village a little after midday. We found the doctors and stretcher-bearers of two of the four regiments were to be served installed in a one-story farmhouse, the covered barnyard entrance to which was the shelter our car was to occupy while awaiting orders."

Called to the Trenches.

"At 2:30 p. m. there came a telephone order from the Premier Post de Secours at the trenches for the 'Volontaire Americain' to report there immediately. Slowly we crawled through streets littered with the debris of shell shattered houses and walls, and by sentries who demanded the password at the bayonet's point. Further on a cluster of supply and ammunition trains in a country lane kept us back, but a sudden turn to the left showed a white ribbon of empty road that wound up over a high ridge before us. Innocent it looked and inviting."

"We opened the throttle wide and rushed to the summit to find our selves in full view of the German guns and trenches, while in the surface of the road we jolted over old shell markings as if we were manholes. Down the far side of the ridge we dropped at full speed, holding our breath. But no shells fell, and no bullets, and we inwardly congratulated ourselves as we drew up near the dug out shelters hidden in a hollow behind the French second line, where we found an orderly waiting for us beside a final sentry."

"Here the car was turned around and the stretchers shouldered, for we had reached a point beyond which the ambulance might not go, since the road, which led straight on to the German lines, was heavily barricaded at intervals of fifteen meters."

"The Premier Poste de Secours was some way down the road, and we hurried toward it with the orderly. When we reached this first aid dressing station proved to be a dugout chamber five feet below ground, reached by an inclined plane much as one enters to the tomb chamber of the great pyramid of Cheops."

Wounded Men Waiting.

"Here we found our men, wounded but fifteen minutes before, ready for us. One had a rifle bullet through his head; the other was riddled with shrapnel. Both were in pretty bad shape, the shrapnel case especially, but as we lifted the first on to the stretcher his eyes opened, and he smiled at us, while from the distorted bundle of light blue uniform and red bandage a face looked out."

"We were glad after all that one of the lanterns was smoking."

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
France	460,000	660,000	180,000	1,300,000
England	181,000	200,000	90,000	471,000
Belgium	49,000	49,000	15,000	113,000
Russia	1,250,000	1,650,000	850,000	3,750,000
Germany	1,630,000	1,880,000	490,000	4,000,000
Austria	1,610,000	1,865,000	910,000	4,385,000
Turkey	110,000	144,000	95,000	349,000
Totals	5,290,000	6,478,000	2,630,000	14,398,000

ADVICES from Paris give the above figures as losses of Europe in the great war up to May 31 as compiled by the French ministry of war. While not accepted as exact, the figures are the first official record of the war's casualties. Serbia is not included in the list.

But That's Asking Too Much.

"Politics might be easier," said Uncle Eben, "if people would think as hard about de questions of de hour as dey does about de puzzles in a funny paper."

Early German Marriage Custom.

Among the early Germans money was given to the bride's relatives on the wedding day, but this usage was not followed if the marriage happened to be an unequal one.

FEDERAL RESERVE TO AID FARMERS

Plans For Banks to Lend Money For Marketing Crops.

HELP TO COTTON GROWERS

Producers of That Staple Need More Aid Because of the Great Variation in Price to Rediscunt Notes Secured by Proper Warehouse Receipts. All Institutions to Co-operate.

Preliminary plans designed to make available the resources of the federal reserve system in the annual fall movement of crops have been worked out by the federal reserve board. Writing to the twelve regional banks, the board pointed out how members of the system may help to finance the crop movement.

The board's action was taken, the letter says, to forestall any possibility of congestion of crops this fall or lack of financial accommodation to move them and to avoid a recurrence of the stringency which in the past has marked this movement.

Although the board applies its plan to wheat, corn and all other cereals, it devotes most attention to the cotton crop, which, it says, is peculiarly sensitive to abnormal conditions such as now exist in the export trade. The letter says:

Helping the Farmers.

"There should be no difficulty in affording the producers the assistance necessary to enable them to market their products in volume corresponding to the power of the trade to absorb them."

"In order to accomplish this end it is suggested that federal reserve banks adopt a definite policy with reference to rediscounting paper secured by documents in satisfactory form evidencing the ownership of stored agricultural products. Through such a policy, together with proper methods of warehousing, federal reserve banks can be a potent factor in assisting the normal movement of staple agricultural products from the field to the factory or to the consumer."

The board calls special attention to the marketing of the cotton crop, because it is clearly to the common interest that this staple should be protected as far as possible from the hazards of demoralizing speculation. It shows that staple commodities are subject to greater variations in price than cotton, which offers an illustration for the farmer.

To Rediscount Notes.

"Federal reserve banks should particularly point out to their members that they are prepared to rediscount the notes of farmers and merchants secured by proper warehouse receipts for cotton and accompanied by evidence of insurance."

Member banks, the letter says, which offer these notes to federal reserve banks for rediscount should be ready to state the grade and market value of the cotton, and the notes should be in the customary collateral form providing the right to call for additional security in event of material decline in market value.

"The amount to be advanced would be left primarily to the judgment of the member bank," says the letter.

The board suggests that the reserve banks call attention of their member banks to the desirability of reserving storage space for such cotton as is to be used as security for loans in localities where warehouse facilities are inadequate. The letter says that, while there is not sufficient warehouse space in the south to take care of the entire cotton crop, there is probably ample facility for the proper storage of all cotton likely to be pledged for loans.

"While there seems to be no reason to believe that the world's present and potential supply of cotton is out of proportion to requirements during the next twelve months, it is nevertheless important because of our lack of adequate shipping facilities, as well as restriction brought about by the war upon free exports to all countries, that ample means be provided for the proper handling and effective marketing of cotton."

Similar means may be taken to aid in financing other agricultural products, the letter says, wherever there is available a system of warehouses, elevators or other approved means of storing and certifying.

MORE PEOPLE GO TO COLLEGE

216,493 Students in 567 Institutions in 1914.

There were 216,493 students in 567 colleges, universities and technological schools in 1914, according to the annual report of the commissioner of education just issued. This is an increase of 14,262 over 1913. Men still outnumber women in higher education. There were 139,373 men in 1914 and 77,120 women as compared with 128,644 men and 73,587 women in 1913.

Receipts during the year totaled \$120,597,257, of which \$18,422,836 was for endowment. Benefactions to colleges and universities totaled \$28,670,017, something over \$2,000,000 more than in the previous year.

Women Advised to Go Barefooted. "Go barefoot" is the advice of a Boston doctor, who says not even China approaches the outrageous abuse of the feet of American women.

Composition of the Scriptures.

In the Bible, Old and New Testaments, there are 3,586,473 letters, 775,691 words, 31,373 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books.

The BALL of FIRE

By GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER

LILLIAN CHESTER

ILLUSTRATED BY C.D. RHODES

He studied her in silence for a moment, and then he put his hands on her cheeks, and drew her gently towards him. Still smiling into his eyes, she held up her lips, and he kissed her.

"I'd like to say something jolly before I go," he said as he rose; "but I can't seem to think of it."

Gail laughed, but there was a trace of moisture in her eyes as she took his arm.

"I'd like to help you out, Dicky, but I can't think of it either," she returned.

She was crying a little when she went up the stairs, and her mood was not even interrupted by the fact that Aunt Helen's door was ajar, and that Aunt Helen stood just beyond the crack.

"Why, child, that Egyptian black is running," was Aunt Helen's first observation.

Gail dabbed hastily at the two tiny rivulets which had hesitated at the



"Poor Dicky," she explained, and walked into her own room.

curve of her pink cheeks, and then she put her head on Aunt Helen's shoulder, and wept softly.

"Poor Dicky," she explained, and then turning, disappeared into her own room.

Mrs. Helen Davies looked after her speculatively for a moment; but she decided not to follow.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Maker of Maps.

There began to be strange new sayings in the world. Money! From the land which was its home and place of abode it leaped over across the wide seas, and made potent whisperings in the ears of the countries where money is despised and held vulgar. They all listened. The particular pendency lay in the fact that the money was so big, which took away tremendously from its despicableness and its vulgarity.

A black-bearded grand duke, from the wide land of the frozen seas humbled himself to plain Ivan Strolecky at the sound of that whisper, and hurried westward. A high dignitary of an empire upon which the sun never sets hid his title under a plebeian nom de plume, and stalked stolidly away westward to that whisper of despised American money. From the land of fashion, from the land of toys, from the land of art and music, from the land of cherry blossoms, from the land of the drowsing drug, from the land of the flashing jewels, from the lands of the burning sands and the lands of the midnight sun, there came the highest of power; and they all, light and swarth, and bearded and smooth, and large and small, and robed and trousered, centered toward the city of strong men, and, one by one, presented themselves, in turn, to a grave and silent, kindly-haired old dandy by the name of Ephraim.

One motive alone had dragged them over sterile plains and snowy mountains and bounding seas; the magic whisper of Money!

Through Ephraim they came to the stocky, square-shouldered, square-faced chess player who was called Allison. They found him pleasant, agreeable, but hardly of their class. He was so forceful as to be necessarily more or less crude, and he had an unpleasant fashion of waving aside all the decent little pretenses about money. That was the fault of this whole rude country, where luxury had been brought to the greatest refinement ever known in the history of the world; it was so devoted to money, and the cultured gentlemen did their best to get all they could.

To Ivan Strolecky Allison was frank and friendly, for there was something in the big Russian which was different from these others, so he hastened to have business out of the way.

"Here are your lines," he said, spreading down a map which had been brought up to date by hand. "The ones I want are checked in blue. The others I do not care for."

The grand duke looked them over with a keen eye.

"I am rather disappointed," he confessed in excellent English. "I had understood that you wished to control our entire railway system."

"I do," assented Allison; "but I don't wish to pay out money for them all. If I can acquire the lines I have marked, the others will be controlled quite easily from the fact that I shall have the only outlet."

The grand duke, who had played poker in America and fan-tan in China and roulette in Monte Carlo, and all the other games throughout the world, smiled with his impressive big eyes, and put his hand under his beard.

"The matter then seems to resolve itself into a question of price," he commented.

"No, protection," responded Allison. "If I were buying these railroads outright, I should expect my property interests to be guarded, even if I had to appeal to international equity; but I am not."

"No," admitted the grand duke. "They cannot be purchased."

"The proposition resolves itself then into a matter of virtual commercial seizure," Allison pointed out.

The grand duke, still with his hand in his beard, chuckled, as he regarded Allison amusedly.

"I shall not mind if you call it piracy," he observed. "We, in Russia, must collect our revenues as we can, and we are as frank as Americans about it. Returning to your matter of protection, I shall admit that the only agreement upon which we can secure what you want, would not hold in international equity; and, in consequence, the only protection I can give you is my personal word that you will not be molested in anything which you wish to do, providing it is pleasant to myself and those I represent."

"Then we'll make it an annual payment," decided Allison, putting away some figures he had prepared. "We'll make it a sliding scale, increasing each year with the earnings."

The grand duke considered that proposition gravely, and offered an amendment.

"After the first year," he said. "We shall begin with a large bonus, however."

Allison again put out of his mind certain figures he had prepared to suggest. Apparently the grand duke needed a large supply of immediate cash, and the annual payments thereafter would need to be decreased accordingly, with still another percentage deducted for profit on the duke's necessities.

"Let us first discuss the bonus," proposed Allison, and quite amicably they went into the arrangement, whereby Ivan Strolecky yielded the only valuable railroad lines in his country from the control of its present graft-ridden possessors, and handed it over to the International Transportation company.

"By the way," said Allison. "How soon can we obtain possession?"

Ivan Strolecky put his hand in his beard again, and reflected.

"There is only one man who stands in the way," he calculated. "He will be removed immediately upon my return."

There was something so uncanny about this that even the practical Allison was shocked for an instant, and then he laughed.

"We have still much to learn from your country," he courteously confessed.

When Ivan Strolecky had gone, Allison went to his globe and drew a bright red line across the land of the frozen seas.

There came a famous diplomat, a heavy blond man with a red face and big spectacles and a high, wide, round forehead.

"I do not know what you want," said the visitor, regarding Allison with a stolid stare. "I have come to see."

"I merely wish to chat international politics," returned Allison. "There is an old-time feud between you and your neighbors to the west."

"That is history," replied the visitor noncommittally. "We are now at peace."

"Never peace," denied Allison. "There will never be friendship between phlegmatism and mercurialism. You might rest for centuries with your neighbors to the west, but rest is not peace."

"Excuse me, but what do you mean?" and the visitor stared stolidly.

"In your affairs of mutual relationship with the land to the west, there are not less than a dozen causes upon which war could be started without difficulty," went on Allison. "In fact, you require perpetual diplomacy to prevent war with that country."

The visitor looked his thick fingers quietly together and kept on stolidly staring.

"You are about to have a war," Allison advised him.

"No, it is not true," and the visitor went so far, in his emphasis, as to unlock his fingers and rest one hand on the back of the other.

show how easy it is to write them," and, drawing a blank book to him, he wrote a check, and signed his name, and filled out the stub, and tore it out, and handed it to the visitor for inspection. The visitor was properly pleased with Allison's ease in penmanship.

"I see," was the comment, and the check was handed back. He drew his straight-crowned derby towards him.

"I have made a mistake," said Allison. "I have left off a cipher," and correcting this omission with a new check, he tore up the first one.

"I see," commented the visitor, and put the second check in his pocket.

That had required considerable outlay, but when Allison was alone, he went over to his globe and made another long red mark.

A neat-waisted man, with a goatee of carefully selected hairs and a luxuriant black mustache, called on Allison, and laid down his hat and his stick and his gloves, in a neat little pile, with separate jerks. He jerked out a cigarette, he jerked out a match, and jerkily lit the former with the latter.

"I am here," he said.

"I am able to give you some important diplomatic news," Allison advised him. "Your country is about to have a war with your ancient enemy to the east. It will be declared within a month."

"It will be finished in a week," prophesied the neat-waisted caller, his active eyes lighting with pleasure.

"Possibly," admitted Allison. "I understand that your country is not in the best of financial conditions to undertake a war, particularly with that ancient enemy."

"The banking system of my country is patriotic," returned the caller. "Its only important banks are controlled under one system. I am the head of that system. I am a patriot!" and he tapped himself upon the breast with deep and sincere feeling.

"How much revenue does your position yield you personally?"

A shade of sadness crossed the brow of the neat-waisted caller.

"It does not yield you this much," and Allison pushed toward him a little slip of paper on which were inscribed some figures.

The caller's eyes widened as they read the sum. He smiled. He shrugged his shoulders. He pushed back the slip of paper.

"If your banking system found it impossible to be patriotic, your government would be compelled to raise money through other means. It would not withdraw from the war."

"Never!" and the neat-waisted caller once more touched himself on the breast.

"It would be compelled to negotiate a loan. If other governments, through some understanding among their bankers, found it difficult to provide this loan, your government would find it necessary to release its ownership, or at least its control of its most valuable commercial possession."

The caller, who had followed Allison's progressive statement with interest, gave a quick little nod of his head.

"That most valuable commercial possession," went on Allison, "is the state railways. You were convinced by my agent that there is a new and powerful force in the world, or you would not be here. Suppose I point out that it is possible to so cramp your banking system that you could not help your country, if you would; suppose I show you that, in the end, your ancient enemy will lose his identity, while your country remains intact; suppose I show you that the course I have proposed is the only way open which will save your country from annihilation? What then?"

The neat-waisted caller, with the first slow motion he had used since he came into the room, drew the slip of paper towards him again.

There followed another banker, a ruddy-faced man whose heavy features were utterly incapable of emotion; and he sat at Allison's table in thick-jowled solidity.

"There are about to begin international movements of the utmost importance," Allison told him. "There is a war scheduled for next month, which is likely to embroil the whole of Europe."

The banking gentleman nodded his head almost imperceptibly.

"Mr. Chisholm advised me that your sources of information are authentic," he stated. "What you tell me is most deplorable."

"Quite," agreed Allison. "I am informed that the company you represent and manage has the practical direction of the entire banking system of Europe, with the exception of one country. Besides this, you have powerful interests, amounting very nearly to a monopoly, in Egypt, in India, in Australia, and in a dozen other quarters of the globe."

"You seem to be accurately informed," admitted the banking gentleman, studying interestedly the glowing coals in Allison's fireplace.

"If I can show you how a certain attitude towards the international complications which are about to ensue will be of immense advantage to your banking system, as well as to the interests I represent, I have no doubt that we can come to a very definite understanding."

The solidly jowled banking gentleman studied the glowing coals for two minutes.

"I should be interested in learning the exact details," he finally suggested.

Allison drew some sheets of paper from an indexed file and spread them before the financier. It was largely a matter of credits in the beginning, extensions here, curtailments there, and all on a scale so gigantic that both gentlemen went over every item with the imaginative minds of poets. In every line there was a vista of vast empires, of toppling thrones, of altered boundaries, and of entire races.

shifting panorama of governmental forces, that the minds of men less inclined to the contemplation of commercial and political revolutions might have grown fagged. On the third page, the solid banking gentleman, who had not made a nervous motion since his grandfather was a boy, looked up with a start.

"Why, this affects my own country!" he exclaimed. "It affects our enormous shipping interests, our great transportation lines, our commercial ramifications in all parts of the globe! It cripples us on the land and wipes us from the sea! It even affects my own government!"

"Quite true," admitted Allison. The banking gentleman drew a long breath.

"What you predict may not come to pass," he maintained, although the secret information which had brought him to Allison had prepared him to take every statement seriously.

"I can show you proofs! The war which is to be started next month is only the keystone of the political arch of the entire eastern hemisphere. There are a dozen wars, each bigger than the other, slated to follow, if needed, like the pressing of a row of electric buttons. Knowing these things as you shall, it is only a question of whether you will be with me on the crest, or in the hollow."

The caller moistened his lips, and turned his gaze finally from the glowing coals to Allison's face.

"Show me everything you know," he demanded.

They sat together until morning, and they traversed the world; and, when that visitor had gone, Allison gave his globe a contemptuous whirl.

The balance of them were but matters of detail. With a certain prideful arrogance, of which he himself was aware, he reflected that now he could almost leave these minor powers and potentates and dignitaries to a secretary.

Intoxicated with a sense of his own power, he went back into his study, and drew from a drawer the photograph of a young and beautiful girl, who seemed to look up at him, out of an oval face wreathed with waving brown hair, and set with beautifully curved lips which twitched at the corners in a half sarcastic smile, from two brown eyes, deep and glowing and fraught with an intense attractiveness. Every morning he had looked at this photograph, the priceless crown of his achievement, the glittering jewel to set in the head of his scepter, the beautiful medallion of his valor!

"Only a little longer, Gail," he told her with a smile, and then he saluted the photograph. "Gail, the maker of maps!" he said.

(Continued To-morrow)

GRADED THE HASH.

High Cost of Living in the Early Days in California.

The high cost of living? Bless you, you don't know the first thing about high prices in those days. Compared with what Mark Twain, Horace Greeley and others used to pay for a square meal in California's early days, your eight course dinner at Astor hotel or Cherry's is really a cheap affair.

But all who frequented the famous old El Dorado hotel at Hangtown (now Placerville, Cal.), paid these prices, and gladly. Those were the halcyon days of pioneer life, when the hash was graded in two classes—"low grade" and "18 carat." Here is the way the menu ran:

Soup.

Roast Oxtail (short) \$1.00
Beef, Mexican (prime cut) 1.50
Beef, Upalour 1.00
Beef, with one fair sized potato 1.25
Beef, same, from the steaks 1.50

Vegetables.

Baked beans, plain75
Baked beans, greased 1.00
Two potatoes, medium sized25
Two potatoes, peeled25

Entrées.

Supper, fried 1.00
Beef, stuffed 1.50
Hash, low grade75
Hash, 18 carat 1.00

Game.

Codfish balls, per pair75
Grilled, fried 1.00
Jack rabbit, whole 1.00

Pastry.

Rice pudding, plain75
Rice pudding with molasses 1.00
Rice pudding with branched peaches 2.00
Square meal with dessert 2.00

Payable in advance.

Gold scales on end of the bar.

—Every Week.

Midnight Conference.

Elsie's Mother (anxiously as Elsie comes upstairs at 12:10 a. m.)—Has Mr. Longmore said anything, Elsie? Elsie—Not yet, mamma. Elsie's Mother (a little impatiently)—What can be the matter with the man? Do you think he is afraid to propose? Elsie—Oh, no, mamma; he isn't afraid, but our house is so small that I think he feels a little delicate about asking to come here to live.—Chicago News.

Evidence of Wisdom.

"What do you see in that woman?" growled her husband. "Why must you tangle after her all the time?" "I think I might learn much from her," retorted his wife.

"And why?" "Well, for instance, she says that she once flitted you."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Work of Imagination.

"They tell me that it is imagination that keeps the doctors busy," said the slow pay patient.

"It is," replied the physician. "A lot of us are kept busy making out bills which we foolishly imagine are going to be paid."—Yonkers Statesman.

Well Preserved.

"There's money in preserves," "You bet! I know a girl who made \$20,000 by preserving the letters a man wrote her."—Boston Transcript.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the permanent improvement and paving of portion of Chambersburg and Baltimore streets in the Borough of Gettysburg, and providing for payment of the cost thereof.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams Co., Pennsylvania, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same:

Section 1. That the portion of Chambersburg Street in the Borough of Gettysburg aforesaid lying between the intersection of said street and the Public Square on the East, and the point of intersection of said Chambersburg street and the Western line of Washington street on the West, and the portion of Baltimore street in the Borough of Gettysburg aforesaid lying between the intersection of said Baltimore street and the Public Square on the North, and the point of junction of said Baltimore street at the South Eastern line of Steinhew Avenue on the South, be paved from curb to curb, with the exception of that portion of said Chambersburg and Baltimore streets which is occupied by the Gettysburg Railway Company, with only one or more of the following materials to be selected as is hereinafter provided, to wit:—sheet asphalt on concrete base, bituminous asphalt or vitrified bricks or blocks on concrete base, cement with buchozite cover or wood blocks, or warrenite or concrete.

Section 2. That the paving material or materials for the said portions of said streets shall be selected by the State Highway Department, and that all of said work shall be done in accordance with the plans and specifications to be adopted by the State Highway Department, and under the supervision and direction of said State Highway Department.

Section 3. That the State Highway Department shall let the contract or contracts for paving said streets in accordance with the rules and regulations of said State Highway Department, and shall require the contractor, in all work to be done hereunder, to give such bond or bonds as shall be deemed necessary by said State Highway Department.

Section 4. That the engineer appointed by the State Highway Department to superintend and control said work, with power to require that the same be done in strict accordance with the terms of the contract, be, and he is hereby appointed as the Borough Engineer for said work.

Section 5. That the State Highway Department shall pay for eight feet in width of the paving of said streets.

Section 6. That the Borough of Gettysburg shall enter into such contracts with the State Highway Department as shall be necessary to enable the State Highway Department to pave said streets as provided hereunder according to law.

Section 7. That the cost and expenses of the said work and paving, with the exception of the eight feet in width of said streets, which will be borne by the State Highway Department, shall be apportioned as follows:—two-thirds thereof shall be paid by the owner or owners of real estate bounding and abutting on said portions of said public streets by an equal assessment of feet front bounding and abutting as aforesaid, and one-third of the cost and expenses thereof shall be paid by the Borough of Gettysburg, the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of the Act or Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Section 8. That the Gettysburg Railway Company shall pave, at its own expense, that portion of the above named portions of streets as may be occupied by it, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be adopted by the State Highway Department.

Presented and introduced in Council this 9th day of August, 1915.

GEO. E. STOCK,
President of Council.

Attest: C. B. KITZMILLER,
Secretary.

Use of Mica in the Industries.

Mica mining in the United States started early in the nineteenth century in New Hampshire, which state supplied all the domestic production until about 1868, when mining was started in North Carolina and subsequently in other states. At present the greater part of the sheet mica is used in the electrical industry, and most of the scrap mica is ground for use in the decorative trade, especially in wallpaper.

Why They Fire 101 Guns.

The origin of the English royal salute, which consists of 101 guns, is explained as follows: "It was originally decreed that the sovereign should be saluted with 100 guns, but once when the duke of York, afterward William IV, was being greeted by the fleet the officers in charge lost count and ordered another round to be fired to make sure."

When Florence Was Capital.

Florence has had some previous association with the Italian court, for in 1267 it was made the temporary capital of Italy, and in the following year the king and court removed there. In the same year the first assembly of the Italian parliament took place there. Not until 1871 did the government remove to Rome as the capital of Italy.

Oldest Writing.

According to the claims of the University of Pennsylvania museum, the oldest pieces of writing known to us are from the Babylonian tablets recently deciphered by Professor Barton of the University of Pennsylvania. They deal with events as far back as 5000 B. C.

Parrots Favor Left Claw.

Parrots seize objects with the left claw by preference or exclusively, and they have been found to make a readier use of the left claw for climbing than the right.

Save The Baby

Use the reliable

HORLICK'S

ORIGINAL

Malted Milk

Upholds every part of the body efficiently. Endorsed by thousands of Physicians, Mothers and Nurses the world over for more than a quarter of a century.

Convenient, no cooking nor additional milk required. Simply dissolve in water. Agrees when other foods often fail.

Sample free, HORLICK'S, Racine, Wis. No Substitute is "Just as Good" as HORLICK'S, the Original

Medical Advertising

HARRISBURG MAN

IS NOW HAPPY

I. E. Beckwith Says Wonderful Remedy Gave Him Great Help.

I. E. Beckwith of Harrisburg, Penn., was a victim of disorders of the stomach and intestinal tract. He tried treatment after treatment. Nothing gave him relief.

Then one day he discovered Mayr's Wonderful Remedy—and soon was happy.

Mr. Beckwith wrote to Geo. H. Mayr, the maker of the remedy and for twenty years the leading druggist of Chicago.

"I believe that Mayr's Wonderful Remedy is the greatest stomach remedy on earth. One dose would convince any one who is troubled with his stomach of its wonderful merits. It removed some of the most awful looking stuff from my stomach. I have taken other remedies, but they never helped me."

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy gives permanent results for stomach, liver and intestinal ailments. Eat as much and whatever you like. No more distress after eating, pressure of gas in the stomach and around the heart. Get one bottle of your druggist now and try it on an absolute guarantee—if not satisfactory money will be returned.

YOU

LEAN

LOTHES

LIKE THE

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Cleaning Pressing

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Medical Advertising

STOP SCALP ITCH

AND FALLING HAIR

People whose hair looks dull and lifeless and who find it growing dry, brittle, splitting at ends, and coming out fast at every combing need a gentle scalp invigorator and should get one without a day's delay. A Little Parisian Sage rubbed briskly into the scalp with the finger tips twice daily will work wonders for hair of this kind. Just a few days' use and the hair becomes glossy and healthy looking, dandruff vanishes, scalp stops itching and hair stops falling out. Parisian Sage is more than a hair tonic. It is a scalp treatment and its use means strong, beautiful hair and a healthy scalp. The People's Drug Store and leading Druggists everywhere sell Parisian Sage. It is not expensive.

NO TRESPASSING

All persons are warned not to trespass on the premises of the undersigned, for the purpose of taking game in any manner; or for fishing, or in any way, injuring or destroying property. All persons violating the laws of the Commonwealth with regard to trespassing on lands of the undersigned will be dealt with under the provision of the Act of April 14, 1905.

BRAZIL RECALLS ENVOY TO MEXICO

Government Forestalls Expulsion by Withdrawal.

MARK FOR CARRANZA'S RAGE

The Only Representative of U. S. at Capital—Conference Meets Tomorrow in New York.

Washington, Aug. 10. — Carranza officials here said Senor Cardozo de Oliveira, the Brazilian minister at Mexico City, the only diplomatic representative of the United States in Mexico, has been withdrawn by his government because General Carranza was prepared to expel him from the country, as he did Senor Ortega, the Guatemalan minister.

A very definite policy as to Mexico has been agreed upon by the Pan-American conference, Secretary Lansing announced. "The conference adjourned because I wished to consult President Wilson about it," he said. "I have consulted the president and the conference will be resumed."

Mr. Lansing would not disclose the plans. The conference will be resumed on Wednesday afternoon in New York city.

The Brazilian minister has reported to the state department that no reason had been given for the expulsion of Senor Ortega, and that he himself intended to sail Wednesday from Vera Cruz on a French liner for the United States.

It is believed that Carranza expelled the Guatemalan representative and was preparing to expel the Brazilian envoy because of the participation of Guatemala and Brazil in the Pan-American conference in Washington for composing Mexican affairs.

It was said by Carranza agents that neither the Guatemalan nor the Brazilian minister had been on good terms with Carranza, and that it had been Carranza's intention to hand the Brazilian his passports as soon as he again recaptured Mexico City.

The participation of Brazil and Guatemala in the Pan-American conference, they said, brought Carranza's resentment to a climax. It was recalled that Castro, the dictator of Venezuela, took much the same action when attended by foreign nations pressing for a settlement of affairs in his country.

After a conference with Secretary of State Lansing, Rear Admiral Benson, Cuban Commander McNamee, of the Sacramento, to have an American naval vessel at the disposal of the Brazilian minister when he arrives at Vera Cruz.

There are three gunboats in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, the Wheeling and Machias at Tampico, the Marietta at Progreso, and the Sacramento.

State department advisers said that General Carranza was making hurried preparations to move his capital from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. Archives and clerks had been moving to the capital since Friday. The impression is that Carranza proposes to establish himself in Mexico City and probably proclaim himself provisional president in face of the Pan-American effort to bring the factions together.

MR. WILSON PLANS RETURN

Will Start For Washington Not Later Than Thursday.

Cornish, N. H., Aug. 10. — President Wilson probably will present his views on the Mexican situation to the cabinet on Friday. He is planning to leave for Washington not later than Thursday.

In addition to going over reports on the Mexican situation, the president is devoting considerable time to the legal aspects of the new seamen's law. He is expected to reach no decision in the conflict of opinion with the department of commerce and the department of justice until he returns to Washington.

Goethals to Quit Nov. 1.

New York, Aug. 10. — The date of General George W. Goethals' resignation as governor of the Panama canal zone has been designated as Nov. 1 in his formal resignation, sent to Washington, according to an announcement made by him upon his arrival in New York from Cristobal. General Goethals is surrendering his office because he believes his work at Panama is done and the canal is operating satisfactorily. He has spent seven years in Panama.

Explosion Injures Umpire.

Chicago, Aug. 10. — Umpire Quigley was seriously injured by an explosion of gas in the stove of the ticket office at the National League park. He was inflating his breast protector when the accident occurred. He was badly burned and was taken unconscious to a nearby hospital.

Lightning Sets Fire to Barn.

Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 10. — Lightning struck and set fire to the barn on the farm of Morris Canan, near Steelville, and lamage to the extent of \$1200 was done. Neighbors succeeded in preventing the flames from communicating to other buildings.

A Toast.

Here's to the mouth! It is the grocer's friend, the orator's pride and the dentist's hope.

BASE BALL SCORES

Following is the Result of Games Played Yesterday.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Philadelphia—Chicago, 8; Athletics, 4. Batteries—Faber, Schaak; Nabors, Laup.
At Boston—Boston, 2; St. Louis, 9. Batteries—Foster, Covey, Thomas; Wellman, Kool, Agnew.
At New York—Cleveland, 1; New York, 1 (5 innings; rain). Batteries—Mitchell, Egan; Caldwell, Nunamaker.
At Washington—Detroit, 5; Washington, 3 (14 innings). Batteries—Dauss, Stange; Baker, Boehling, Ayers, Henry.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L.	P. C.	W. L.	P. C.	
Boston.	62 34	646	N. York.	47 48
Detroit.	63 38	624	St. Louis.	39 60
Chicago.	60 40	600	Cleveland.	37 59
Washington.	53 48	525	Athletics.	33 67

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 4 (12 innings). Batteries—McKerney, Dale, Schneider, Clark; Demaree, Mayer, Killifer.
At St. Louis—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Rudolph, Gowdy; Salce, Griner, Snyder, Gonzales.
At Chicago—Brooklyn, 13; Chicago, 0. Batteries—Pfeffer, McCarty; Pierce, Standridge, Archer, Hargrave.
At Pittsburgh—New York, rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L.	P. C.	W. L.	P. C.	
Philada.	53 45	541	Pittsburg.	59 49
Brooklyn.	54 48	539	Boston.	51 50
Chicago.	50 48	516	St. Louis.	49 55
N. York.	49 47	510	Cincinnati.	43 57

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

At Baltimore—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 9. Batteries—Plank, Chapman; Quinn, Owen.
At Brooklyn—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Batteries—Hendrix, Fischer; Finerman, Upman, Smith.
At Newark—Newark, 4; Kansas City, 6 (1st game). Batteries—Moran, Rariden; Johnson, Henning, Brown.
Newark, 4; Kansas City, 2 (2d game). Batteries—Kadsering, Billard, Rariden; Main, Easterly.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 6; Pittsburgh, 2. Batteries—Schultz, Anderson, Bedient, Allen, Blair; Dickson, Knetzer, O'Connor.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L.	P. C.	W. L.	P. C.	
Chicago.	38 44	569	St. Louis.	53 47
Pittsburg.	53 48	591	Buffalo.	46 57
Newark.	56 44	560	Brooklyn.	46 59
Kan. City.	56 45	554	Baltimore.	35 96

SIX MEXICANS SLAIN IN BATTLE AT RANCH

Five Bandits and Woman Killed in Texas.

Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 10. — Five Mexican bandits and one Mexican woman were killed when the outlaws attacked a ranch at Norias, sixty-eight miles north of here.

For an hour fifteen Americans, eight of them United States regulars, stood off the attack of sixty Mexicans. Five of the Americans were wounded, three of them being soldiers. The fifteen Americans were saved from death just as their ammunition gave out by the arrival of seventeen Texas Rangers.

The Americans, Rangers and soldiers had gone to the Norias ranch, searching for Mexicans. Eight soldiers were left at the railroad at Norias, and the remainder of the party, numbering seventeen Rangers, went to search a water hole twelve miles away.

Meanwhile the Mexicans, from cover of the brush, galloped toward the little detail of soldiers at Norias. The soldiers at first took them for Rangers, returning. Seven American civilians, all armed, joined the cavalrymen. The Mexicans went down upon this party as it was strung out along the railroad tracks.

The Mexicans seized a section house while the soldiers, flat on the railroad tracks with the civilians, tried to pick off their attackers. Slowly the Americans retreated, crawling and firing and concentrating toward the ranch house, which was 200 yards from the building the Mexicans had seized.

In this open fight all the Americans' wounds were received. One soldier, lying on his stomach on the railroad, received a bullet through his back. Another soldier lost his upper lip, and the third was shot in the leg. Foreman Forbes, of the King ranch, was wounded in the right leg. Frank Martin, another ranch foreman, had his left arm badly shattered.

The Americans were fighting from cover of the ranch house when the Rangers returned, dismounted in the brush and crawled into the house, apparently unobserved by the Mexicans, who after a short fight made off.

An Artist.

"Your son, sir, has a very effective touch."
"So's he's been borrowing from you too?"—Baltimore American.

A BILL IN THE BOX

Story of a Legislative Prank in the New York Assembly.

DILEMMA OF A TIMID MEMBER.

Though His Name Was Signed to the Measure He Was Not Its Author and When Ordered to Withdraw It What Little Courage He Had Failed Him.

There was a fake bill introduced in the assembly of New York state during the session of 1902 that really became a famous piece of legislation before it arrived at its formal final, although it has never until the present time been chronicled in print.

The act was placed in the assembly bill box by two jokers of the assembly. It was drawn up in the regular form, beginning with the necessary verbiage, "The people of the state of New York in senate and assembly represented," etc. The provisions of the first two or three sections were also very plausible, and, in fact, the entire measure was put together in such a way that only a technician in legislative matters could have discerned the joke.

The assembly bill box is a receptacle placed for the measures of the legislators who may wish to have them introduced at the next regular daily session subsequent to their deposit. The box is only used "between times," for when the assembly is in session the bill may be handed up to the clerk for reading. Bills are introduced in duplicate and must bear, of course, the introducer's name.

The jokers dropped the fake bill into the box on a Thursday night. They attached a member's name whose district was in the crowded east side section of New York. He was what was known as a machine man and had little initiative or individuality. He never waited over for Friday morning sessions, as they lasted but a few minutes, and it was easier to take the train to New York Thursday night, returning after recess the following Monday night.

The fake bill with the east side member's name was duly taken out of the box Friday morning and its title read. It was referred to its proper committee and ordered printed. Its purpose was made very plain. At every crossroad throughout the state of New York there must be placed at once by the state engineer and surveyor a signpost with a sign of exactly described dimensions, and lettering measured to a dot, directing travelers to the nearest place for entertainment of man and beast. The angles of the crossroads were specified in their exact degrees with respect to the proper paving of the sign.

No sooner was the title of the bill read than the afternoon newspaper representatives at Albany picked up their ears. They were on the alert always for New York city legislation, but here was a bill making it mandatory to erect signposts throughout the state, and essentially of rural benefit. Yet a member from a congested New York district had introduced it. Something strange. They searched around for the alleged introducer. He was in New York. They took no chances, however, and telegraphed a column to their papers telling of the attempt to signpost the state by an east side legislator.

The morning papers took it up. Reporters hunted up the assemblyman at his home. He roared out his denial. But nobody believed him. He got a hurry telephone call from his district leader, to whom he swore he had introduced no such bill. He was ordered to ask for the privilege of the floor at Monday night's session and compel the withdrawal of the bill. He had stage fright over the idea. He was almost too bashful to raise his voice when voting at roll call. Meanwhile the news of the bill spread, and from all quarters of the city the luckless assemblymen received telephone messages asking to be "let in on the signpost graft."

The following Monday night the alleged introducer arrived in Albany at almost in a state of collapse. All during the ensuing week he was ordered to demand the withdrawal of the bill, but would not rise in his seat and ask it. Finally a member in the secret told the facts to Speaker Nixon. The speaker called the assemblyman to his desk and questioned him. He was satisfied that the legislator was altogether too timid to introduce such a radical bill and exonerated him.

But the bill had been printed. When it was supposed that it had been killed in committee the first thing known was a request for a hearing on it by some good roads workers, who saw in it a blessing and who sent the alleged introducer a congratulatory letter for his public spirited act. The bill of course died in committee, but its memory clung to the east side legislator for many years.—New York Sun.

FOUR SONS KILLED, BUT ONE RETURNS

Grief In Path of Mother's Visits to Casualty Lists.

GAVE ALL TO FATHERLAND.

But Sadness Gave Way to Admiration as She Regained Her Youngest Boy With an Iron Cross and Both Legs Wounded—Members of Family on Three Fighting Fronts.

"The casualty lists are posted for inspection at our office. Only a few folios at first, their number increased daily, the mountain of paper grew, and its size increased, at first invisibly, then visibly," writes Paul Alexander Schetler in the Rhein and Rhur Zeitung.

"And daily there come men and women—fathers, mothers, brothers, sweethearts. They come silently and look in the papers for the fate of their loved ones. Their hands tremble; the paper shakes. Before their hot eyes dance rows of black letters—brief sentences—each the fate of a human being, to which are joined others in an endless chain. And as silently as the searchers came they go again. An almost inaudible expression of gratitude comes from their lips before they close the door. I did not see a single mother or bride, father or brother, who left in any other way."

Day After Day the Lists Grow.

"And day after day the mountain grows. New faces appear in the frame of the door and vanish again, always new ones, and yet it is always the same silent train of heroically composed sorrow, of brave self control in their immeasurable suffering."

"Occasionally the same faces do reappear—for example, that of an old woman with smoothly parted hair. I addressed her, for I recognized her as a former serving woman."

"Is your son at the front, too, Mrs. Reinhard? That is your name, is it not?"

"She smiled and nodded."

"Five, sir," she answered simply—"five of them."

"Five? I asked in amazement. 'And all at the front?'"

"Yes, five—that is, now there are only four. One of them, Albert, has fallen. For four weeks I heard nothing from him. But now it is written here—fallen in France. And she pressed her finger on the list on one of the countless names."

"Are the others also in France? I asked in order to say something."

"No, only Ernst, Oswald and Franz are in Russia, and my youngest, Erwin, is in the Carpathians."

"How many mothers like that you have, O Germany?" I thought when she left.

"After a short time she came again, silent and shy, as at first. I heard the rattling of the paper and the rustling of her dress as she seated herself in front of the casualty lists. Soon she rose again. She wished to go. I remembered having spoken to her at that time. So I asked her whether she had again heard anything of her sons."

"Another Son Offered to Country."

"She sobbed softly. 'Yes, Franz,' she whispered and left. I glanced into the opened book. There it was, 'Musketeer Franz Reinhard.' And following these was the fateful word which permits of no hope, no doubts, only a few letters—dead."

"And she came again and again. Ernst was heavily wounded, Oswald stricken with typhoid."

"If only Erwin comes back," she sighed one day. "If he only comes back! He is my only one now."

"Are Ernst and Oswald?"

"She did not let me finish, but nodded. I grasped her hand."

"He will come back," I said, overcome by the feeling of confidence which surged over me in sympathy with the lot of this woman. "Just wait; he will come back."

"A few months passed. In these serious days I had almost forgotten the women and her hard lot. Then I met her one sunny day in the park. With shining eyes she was pushing a wheel chair in front of her. When she spied me a look of recognition passed over her features, and, stopping, she said with quiet joy:

"Erwin Comes Home."

"You were right, sir. There he is, my Erwin." And her hand pointed to the wheel chair in which sat a young soldier, scarcely twenty years of age, whose breast was decorated with the Iron cross.

"I pressed his hand."

"Well, I hope that you will soon be better. Young people always recover very quickly."

"He smiled resignedly and said with a shrug of his shoulders:

"Both legs!"

"I felt the words penetrate my heart like thrusts of a dagger. This handsome young fellow a cripple!"

"But he has the Iron cross," said the old woman rapidly, and how they cannot take him away from me again. Eh, Erwin? Now you will stay with me."

"The young soldier gazed into her eyes with a smile."

"Yes, mother."

"And proud, like a young mother, the old woman pushed her son, who had been given back to her, on in the wheel chair. *** A German mother!"

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"Yes, mother."

"And proud, like a young mother, the old woman pushed her son, who had been given back to her, on in the wheel chair. *** A German mother!"

"ROARING WAVE OF FIRE," IS HURLED BY GERMANS.

Many of the Victims Die From Suffocation in Intense Heat.

A dispatch from the Daily Chronicle's correspondent in the north of France says that an officer who was on the fighting line when the Germans attacked with blazing gases has given his impressions of this novel engine of warfare as follows:

"I don't think the use of these flames was any less formidable than that of asphyxiating gases. Their effect at short range is much worse, but it is easier to find shelter from them. The flames carry only a relatively short distance and cannot reach you a long way off, as often is the case with poison gases."

"The flame is yellow with a blue nucleus and is directed through a powerful air jet. It springs from the ground level and expands into a roaring wave of fire. Indeed, the flame is very much like that of a common Bunsen burner, used in a laboratory, only yellower."

"The pressure of air or other gas that is used to force the inflammable liquid through the jet must be enormous, in view of the volume and fury of the flame. Many of the victims died simply from suffocation, caused by the intense heat that rolled forward in front of the flames, which did not touch them."

WILLIAM THAW DECORATED.

American in French Aviation Corps Gets His Third Citation.

William Thaw of Pittsburgh, who is serving as an aviator in the French army, has just received his third citation in the orders of the day. He has been detailed to the dangerous work of locating and observing German batteries, often situated two or three miles behind the first line.

Recently while flying low one shell broke immediately beneath his machine. It is the German's custom to fire three test shells to locate an aviator's range. As soon as the first shell broke Thaw immediately started to rise and then dive to avoid the two ensuing shells.

A moment later one shell exploded a short distance in front and the third one directly behind. A piece of shrapnel carried away a portion of the tail, and for a moment the machine appeared lost. Thaw succeeded in righting it, regaining control, turned and, after passing through a hot rifle fire, landed safely inside the French lines.

The general commanding the division, who witnessed the feat, asked to be presented to the aviator, as he wished to compliment him. Thaw was immediately brought before the general. The following morning the citation appeared in the orders of the day.

TOUR WITH TEN FOOT TICKET

Seeing America First Calls For Three Yards of Railroad Transportation.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Callahan have left Redland, Cal., with the longest tickets ever issued from a railroad office there. They are to "see America first," for they will spend a year in traveling through almost every state in the Union. From Redlands they go to Los Angeles, to San Francisco and visit the exposition, then to Lake Tahoe and probably to the Yellowstone, to Denver, Chicago, Montreal, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Portland, Me.; Boston and to New York.

They will stay in New York for several weeks and will then go to Washington, where they will see the sights of the national capital. From Washington they will go to Jacksonville, Fla., where they plan to spend most of the winter. On the return trip they will see New Orleans, Memphis, Tenn.; Kansas City, Pueblo, Colo.; Salt Lake, Ogden and back to San Francisco, where they will again spend some time at the exposition. Their tickets are nine feet eight inches in length.

Governor of North Carolina as a movie star takes part in a new photo play, showing the necessity of efficiency in the national guard.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

A DEMURE LITTLE FROCK.



Costume for misses and small women, carried out in blue chambray and featuring the Quaker collar and reticule.

Prominent among the style novelties of the season is this frock of blue chambray, with its plain bodice, deep Quaker collar, cute reticule and full gathered skirt. Bands of braid or tucks may be used to trim the skirt above the hem.

The model in medium size requires 5 yards 40-inch material, with 1 1/2 yards 36-inch lawn or batiste for the gumpie if one is used. If the skirt is made first close the back seam from large "O" perforation to lower edge and finish.

Pictorial Review Dress No. 6332. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

THE THREE MEALS.

BREAKFAST.
Peaches and Cream. Cereal. Shredded Eggs. Toasted Muffins. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Corned Beef Hash. Rye Bread. Lettuce With Mayonnaise. Fruit. Currant Pie. Tea.
DINNER.
Green Pea Purée With Croustons. Breaded Chop. Potatoes. Spinach With Eggs. Peach Pudding. Iced Coffee.

Peach Pudding.

ONE cupful of flour, one-quarter teaspoonful of salt, two cupfuls of breadcrumbs, one-half cupful of nuts, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of peaches and three eggs.

Mix all the dry ingredients, add the beaten eggs, lemon juice and peaches. Beat well, pour into buttered molds and steam two hours. Serve with cream.

Blueberry Pudding.

One quart of blueberries, two eggs, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cold water, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, three-fourths cupful of flour, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and three tablespoonfuls of baking powder.

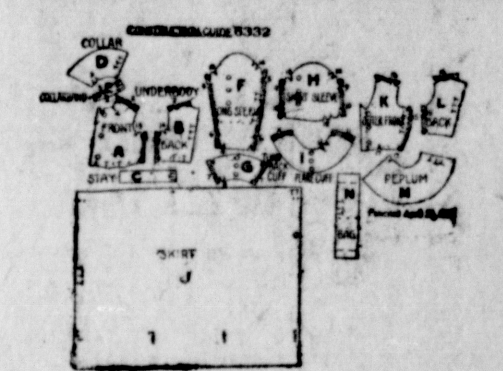
Put a quart of canned or stewed blueberries on the stove in a stew pan and let them get boiling hot, then cover the berries with a batter. To make this, beat eggs to a froth, add sugar, beat until light colored, then add water, lemon juice, and last mix in lightly the flour sifted with salt and baking powder. Cover tight and cook for about thirty minutes. Serve with good egg sauce.

Surprise Potatoes.

Choose five large and seven small potatoes, bake them, then halve them lengthwise; scoop out most of the center and rub through a sieve, season with salt and pepper, add one ounce of butter and a dessertspoonful of chopped parsley. Replace some of this mixture in each half of potato, leaving a hollow in each. Fill the center with the mixture shown below, place the halves of the potatoes together again and place them in the oven to reheat. For the mixture peel and chop three



ish the edges above for opening. Form the tucks by creasing on crosslines of small "o" perforations; cords are afterward inserted if desired, and the stitching should be about 2-16 of an inch from the folds. Turn under the hem, about 3/4 inches deep, unless the tucks are omitted, in which case the hem may be 4 1/2 inches deep. Now gather upper edge of skirt between double "TT" perforations, sew to lower edge of underbody, center-fronts and center-backs even, small "o" perforation at under-arm seam; leave skirt



free (on left side) from center-front to center-back and stitch a narrow casing or tape under fenders.

Place outer-front at under-arm edge, placing "T" on small "o" perforations. Turn hem at front edge on small "o" perforations, center-front being indicated by large "O" perforations. Close under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. Stitch a belt 1 inch wide (when finished) to position, lower edge along lower edge of front and back; if desired the belt may be corded as described for skirt. Leave belt free between small "o" perforations in front to pass a ribbon through; stitch lower edges of ribbon to upper edge of bag.

Close seams of sleeve and cuff as notched and sew cuff to sleeves, notches and seams even, finally sewing sleeve in armhole as notched, with as little fullness as possible. The cuffs may be lined with contrasting material if desired.

Pictorial Review Dress No. 6332. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

Odd Happenings In the Day's News

A liver was pardoned in Maine on condition he join the Italian army.

Invisible aeroplanes being used by Germany, the invisibility produced

GETTYSBURG MARKETS

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouse corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr. Successor to J. Geo. Wolf's Sons Co.

	Per B.
Wheat	\$1.07
Ear Corn	.85
Rye	.70
Oats	

RETAIL PRICES

	Per 100
Coarse spring Bran	\$1.40
Corn and Oats Chops	1.60
Shoemaker Stock Food	1.60
White Middlings	\$1.70
Coarse Spring Bran	\$1.35
Cotton Seed Meal	1.70
Red Middlings	\$1.60
Baled Straw	.65
Timothy Hay	1.00
Plaster	\$7.50 per ton
Cement	\$1.25 per bbl.
	Per bbl.
Flour	\$5.40
Western Flour	\$8.00
	Per Bu.
Wheat	\$1.25
Ear Corn	.95
Shelled Corn	.95
Home Oats	.65
Western Oats	.70
Badger Dairy feed	1.30
New Oxford Dairy feed	1.35

PUBLIC SALE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1915

The undersigned, intending to quit farming, will sell at public sale at his residence in Cumberland Twp., on Hancock Ave., 2 miles south of Gettysburg, and 1-2 mile north of Round Top, the following personal property:

4 HEAD OF HORSES
Bay mare, 7 years old, works wherever hitched, also good family mare; brown mare, 13 years old, good leader; bay horse, all-around worker and elegant leader; fine bay colt, 2 years old.

2 HEAD OF MILK COWS
Black Jersey, will be fresh in January with 3rd calf; ash colored cow was fresh in April with 4th calf.

5 HEAD OF HOGS
2 brood sows, one will farrow August 1st, the other September 18th; 3 shoats will weigh 125 lbs. each. 100 CHICKENS, all young hens by the lb.; also lot young chickens by the piece.

FARM IMPLEMENTS
Johnston Binder in good condition; 2-horse Studebaker wagon, 4-in tread; land roller, new 17-tooth spring harrow; 2-horse Hench & Drungold corn cultivator, new 15-ft. hay ladders, 1-horse corn planter, 3-tooth shovel plow, mower in good condition, hay rake, dung sled, runabout buggy, cutting box, lot of single and double trees, hoes, rakes, forks, scythes, etc. HARNESS—2 sets buggy harness, 3 sets front gears, riding saddle and bridle, 3 flynets, check lines, collars, etc.

LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND OTHER ARTICLES

Princess' Range No. 8, good as new, double heater. Acorn make, good as new, bed and springs, 1 safe, 1/2 dozen chair, rocking chairs, stand, table, washing machine, wringer, meat bench, crocks, jars, buckets, etc.

TERMS:—A credit of 11 months will be given purchasers on all sums of \$5 and upward. All sums under \$5 cash. If paid cash a discount of 5 per cent will be allowed.

JAS. B. AUMEN,
Attorney in Fact for C. O. Robert.
G. R. Thompson, Anct.
P. A. Miller, Clerk.

Keeper and Convict

By JOHN Y. LARNED

Tommy Ruggles and Eddie Barnes were schoolmates. Not only were they schoolmates, but little chums. They left the grammar school and entered the high school at the same time. From the high school they went out into the world to fight the battle of life. Ruggles drifted into the political arena and after an election, during which he had done good work for his party, received the appointment of head of the state penitentiary.

Barnes became a merchant in a small way. He finally formed a partnership with a man who swindled him out of all he possessed. A quarrel ensued that ended in a scuffle, during which Barnes threw his opponent, whose head struck some hard substance, and his skull was fractured. He died, and Barnes was sent to the penitentiary to serve a term of ten years.

When Ruggles and Barnes met, after not having seen each other for several years—the one as keeper, the other as convict—both shed tears.

"Tom," said Barnes, "I'm sorry you are my jailer. I cannot serve out my term, and I am bound to try to escape. And I wish to say to you now that I expect you to do your duty by the state like an honorable man. You may kill me while trying to capture me when I try to escape."

Barnes made an effort to serve out his sentence without any attempt to escape. But one day an excellent opportunity offered itself. He was in the yard of the prison near a gateway, which was opened to admit a cart. A storm came up, and the gatekeeper was blinded by a cloud of dust and lightning. Barnes slipped out and ran like a deer.

He ran into a house not far from the prison, where he found a woman. It is difficult to repress sympathy with one hounded for his life or his liberty, and the woman furnished him with a suit of her husband's clothes, and Barnes persuaded her to give him a revolver. But Ruggles at the head of a force was after him, and the convict was seen leaving the house. He had a good start, and when they reached him he was on rising ground behind a stone wall ready to defend himself. Ruggles ordered his men to keep back, telling them that he would go forward and endeavor to persuade the prisoner to surrender. He walked forward till he heard Barnes call out:

"Don't come any farther, Tom. I'm desperate!"

"Give yourself up, Ed. I've got a dozen men down on the road. It will be suicide for you to resist, and to hurt you would be an awful thing for me. I can't go back to that life. I'd rather die."

There was a grim silence between them for a few moments; then Barnes added:

"Go back and send your men to take me. I don't want to hurt you, and I'm going to use up the six shots in my revolver."

"I wouldn't send my men where I can do all there is to be done. If any one is to be killed in your recapture I prefer that it should be myself."

"That's not right. I've got to die; you haven't. Don't shoot your old chum or compel him to shoot you. You'll give me a better chance for my life by sending one of your men, or all of them for that matter."

"You know I couldn't do that. I might as well resign my post and lose myself in another country. But it isn't my position that I'm thinking of; it's my honor. The state trusts me to carry out the will of the people, and I'm bound to do so. If you were my own brother or my own father I would be obliged to take you all the same."

"I see how it is, Tom. We're forced by fate into this position. If you'll agree to kill me I'll step out and give you a shot."

"No; you'll have to defend yourself. I must do my duty to the state, but I'm not the state executioner."

"Well, I won't be captured, and you won't accept my life. I don't see that there's anything to be done but for us to say 'Goodbye.'"

"You'd better surrender, Ed. With time off for good behavior you'll only have about six years to serve."

"Six years of such life is far worse than death."

"If you won't surrender promise me that you'll defend yourself to the best of your ability; that you won't spare me. If you let me kill you you'll force me to live a life of regret that would be worse than your six years of imprisonment."

"I wish I could stand it to do the rest of the time. It would save you."

"Promise."

There was a delay, after which Barnes promised that he would try to bring himself to the scratch of firing on his old friend.

The men down in the road heard two shots; then all was silent. Rushing up the incline, they saw the keeper and the convict lying dead, clasping each other's hand. A trail of blood from where each had stood when he fired indicated that they had crawled to each other.

Cause and Effect.

The merchant who doesn't advertise is the same fellow who never has what you want in stock because he never had any demand for it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

(Political Advertising)

For County Commissioner
J. CARNA SMITH
Mount Joy Township

Subject to the decision of the Re-

For Associate Judge

L. H. RICE,
Arendtsville.

Subject to the decision of the Non-Partisan Primaries, Sept. 21, 1915.

For County Treasurer

BRADY M. SEFTON
Gettysburg

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primaries, Sept. 21, 1915.

For Associate Judge

DAVID H. GUISE,
Liberty Township.

Subject to the decision of the voters under the non-partisan act at the Primary election, Sept. 21.

For Associate Judge

JOSEPH M. BUSHMAN
of Gettysburg.

Subject to the decision of the non-partisan primary, Sept. 21st.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

For County Commissioner
VOTE FOR
H. J. MARCH
(CATTLE DEALER)
East Berlin

Your Vote and Influence Kindly Solicited at the Fall Primary, Tuesday, September 21st, 1915.

For District Attorney

CHARLES E. STAHLER,

Subject to decision of Democratic Primary, Sept. 21st, 1915.
Political Advertising

Democratic Candidate

For County Treasurer
C. C. BREAM
Gettysburg Borough

Your support and influence kindly asked for at the next Democratic Primary election, Sept. 21, 1915.

For Sheriff

HOWARD J. HARTMAN
Gettysburg, Pa.

Formerly of Mt. Joy Twp.
Your Support and Influence kindly asked for at the Republican Primaries, Sept. 21st.

For Sheriff

C. J. DEARDORFF,
Franklin Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primaries, Sept. 21, 1915.

For Commissioner

T. F. RHODES
of Butler Township.

Your support and influence kindly asked for at the next Republican Primary Election.

FESTIVAL
SAT. AUGUST 14th.

By Grape Vine Union Sunday School

Refreshments Music
All Invited

Semi-Annual Clearance
Of all Summer Clothing, Shoes, Hats
and Furnishings now on

Our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale, at which is offered the entire balance of our Spring and Summer stock now begins. We urge you to take prompt and full advantage of it. You are offered savings on everything in

Men's and Boy's wearing apparel

All our Stock of Straw Hats; all our lines of Summer Shoes, Summer Shirts, Underwear, Hose and Furnishings of every kind, they are all included, and all at big reductions.

O. H. LESTZ

The Home of Good Clothing Store open Evenings

A WAY,
ON YOUR VACATION?

Let the TIMES follow you. A telephone call giving us your address will insure the daily message from home AT NO EXTRA CHARGE.

It will go to a different address every day—if you say so. We attend to the change and are glad to do it.

THE FALL FASHION BOOK

of the Celebrated
PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS
now ready for you.

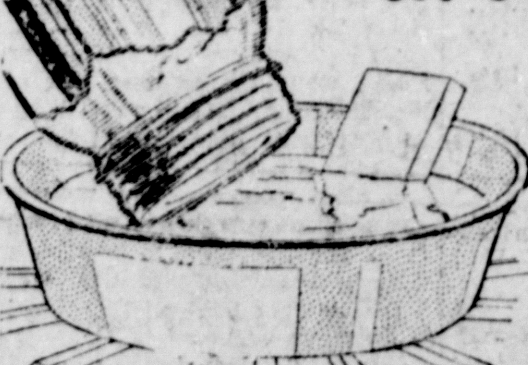


We urgently recommend to you, before deciding on your Fall Dresses, to procure a copy of
THE FASHION BOOK
It costs only ten cents when purchased with one 15 cent pattern.
SEPTEMBER PATTERNS
on sale now.

PICTORIAL REVIEW CO.,

222 West 39th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Dip Your Jars
in PAROWAX



to keep out air and mold. With Parowax preserves, you take out in the Winter EXACTLY what you put in in the Spring or Fall, absolutely unchanged. If fruits are worth preserving, they are worth preserving well. Four big cakes of Parowax (pure, refined paraffine), 10 cents everywhere.

The Atlantic Refining Company



... Things ...
That Count

It is not what you pay but what you get for what you pay that really counts.

It takes usability and quality to make value and the measure of time to prove it.

Men who have the faith to put their names behind their goods and service are planning to stand the test of time.

They know that their continuance of profit will be in direct ratio with your satisfaction.

It is your interest to trade with such men.

To find them is not a difficult task for every day the advertising columns of The Times sound the message's sure satisfaction.

FUNKHOUSER'S

HOUSE CLEANING. The Mid-Summer Clearance Sale closed on Saturday, August 7 and was a success. Many hundreds of our customers and others benefited by it in their buying of fall wearables. There are just a few items that we will continue for this week in order to clean them up entirely. They are listed below.

LADIE'S SUITS

Just a few of those special Suits, on our racks, and we urge you to come in early, that you get your size at these low prices.

\$2.98, \$3.98 and \$4.98.

LADIE'S DRESSES

About a dozen Dresses that we will close out at away below cost. Inquire as to the size and prices, they are bargains for your wardrobe.

These few items are all we are offering at sale prices.

MENS' SUITS

We have too many Suits and we must clean them up at an unusual figure. We will still give a liberal discount for the week. Some few HART, SCHAFFNER and MARX Suits that sold from \$22.50 to \$25.00.

Now Special \$16.75

BOYS' SUITS

The Boy needs a School Suit, why not save a few dollars by purchasing we will continue just this week only on Boy's Suits. Take advantage, bring the boy in and fit him up.

We are showing the largest and most up-to-date line of Ladies' NEW FALL SUITS in the town. We hold good to our motto—Always to be first with the newest of the new.

ALWAYS LEADING

FUNKHOUSER'S
"THE HOME OF FINE CLOTHES"